The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE DANGEROUS SITUATION OF AUSTRIA

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They May Dictate Terms of Peace at Vienna.

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PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE EXPEDITION.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. COOK, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th instant, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received. She has fifty-three passengers for this place and seventy-eight for Boston.

The *Helvetia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The *Africa* sailed for Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She was off the harbor all night in a thick fog.

THE WAR.

Peace Negotiations.

THE FEELING IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

In commercial circles, the *Moniteur's* announcement of the cession of Venetia and the mediation of NAPOLEON was accepted as almost conclusive evidence of peace.

The excitement on the London Stock Exchange on the 5th was great, especially with regard to Italian securities, which largely advanced. English securities were kept down by the maintenance of the Bank rate at 10 per cent. On the Paris Bourse, rates advanced 4 per cent., making a total recovery of 6½ per cent. within a few days, while Italian stock advanced 17 per cent. in two days. On the 6th the sanguine hopes were not only not realized, but commenced gradually melting away.

PRUSSIA DECLINES THE ARMISTICE.

The Minister of Police at Berlin has announced that the proposals for an armistice presented by Gen. GABLENZ have been declined.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that no conditions will be acceded which do not satisfy the claims of Prussia and the sacrifices made to sustain them.

The *Patrie* says that the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice has not yet been received. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the headquarters in Bohemia, which were yesterday successively advanced several points.

It was believed in official circles in Berlin that the armistice can only be accepted after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiation for peace. Prussia will demand the occupation of the whole of Bohemia, and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses of Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Theresienstadt.

ITALY CONSIDERS AN ARMISTICE INADMISSIBLE.

The Florence journals consider the Austrian proposals inadmissible. They regard the cession of Venetia *as a stratagem to isolate Prussia*, enabling Austria to resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such proceedings. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national rights and submission to a foreigner. *Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.*

The King of Italy has replied to the Emperor of the French, thanking him and adding that he was about to enter into immediate communication with the King of Prussia.

La France asserts that the cession of Venetia was made unconditionally.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is quite a mistake to suppose that Austria placed herself at the mercy of France when proposing to cede Venetia. She knew beforehand what she was to get as compensation.

NO FURTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, of the evening of the 6th, contains no official announcement.

Austria's Dangerous Situation.

The London *Times* of the 7th says there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both the theatres of war. If so Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the *ægis of France may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her own Capital.*

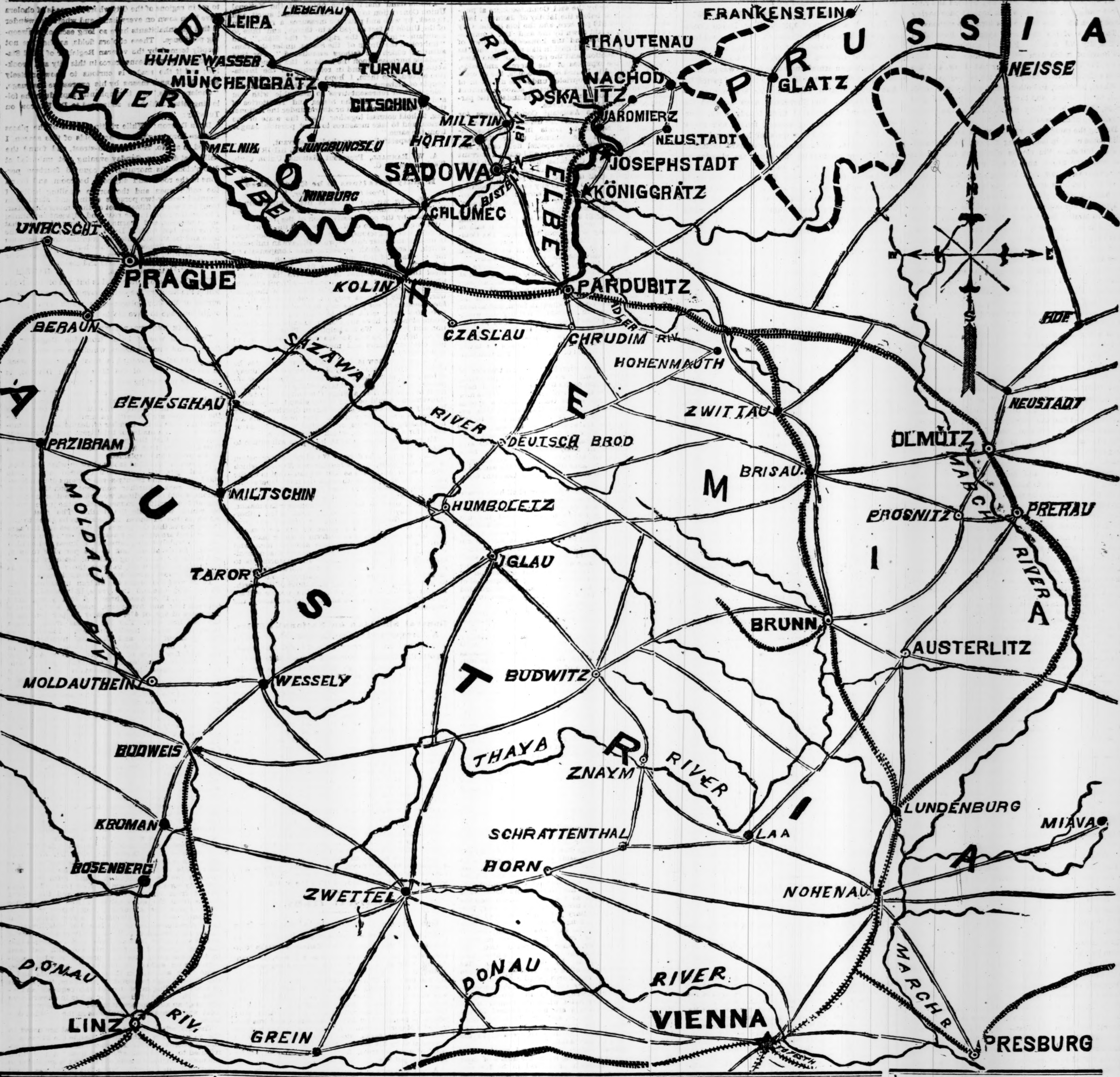
The *Times* remarks that the next questions are whether the Emperor NAPOLEON will back his tender of good offices by a threat of armed interference, and whether, in any event, he will be content with part stake-holder, or will act upon principles apparently foreshadowed in his letter to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS? Does he regard himself as simple trustee of Venetia for Italy, or will he make his own terms before transferring it? Will he submit to witness the aggrandizement of Prussia in Northern Europe without demanding any fresh rectification of the eastern frontier of France? Or will he invite the Great Powers to aid in a new partition of the continent, based on the rights of nationalities and national boundaries? It is difficult to believe that either Italy or Prussia will ultimately repel the pacific overtures of the Emperor NAPOLEON, especially if they should be supported by England. Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing a single soldier, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the French Emperor will probably find himself again the real arbiter of Europe. It is a position which lofty ambition would disdain to abuse.

The Cession of Venetia.

The *Daily News* compares the cession of Venetia to France as an act of a debtor who makes away with his property when on the eve of bankruptcy. There is a want of frankness about the Austrian Government that is fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants the army corps in Italy near Vienna to make better terms, Prussia cannot be expected to aid her in setting them at liberty. There is no doubt but that the refusal of French mediation would be a very serious event, but it would not be safe to conclude too abruptly that the powerful word of NAPOLEON will instantly restore peace in Europe.

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN BOHEMIA.

Map of the Country in which the Battles of Skalitz, Turnau, Gitschin and Sadowa were Fought, with Approaches to Vienna.



What Prussia should Demand.

The *Post* thinks that the least Prussia can ask, with Vienna lying open to her victorious march, is *uti possidetis*. This implies the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of the Elbe Duchies, the free towns of Electoral Hesse and other small Duchies, the Kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, and the Province of Bohemia. They may choose to dictate a peace at Vienna rather than at Pardubitz to agree to a Congress.

The *Post* thinks that should the Congress meet in Paris, England will be represented by Lord CLARENDON, and it is probable the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

'The Efforts of Napoleon for Peace.'

The *Weiner Abend Post* says that previous to the battle of the 3d inst., the Austrian Government had already requested the Emperor of the French to bring about an armistice between Austria and Italy, in order to render it possible for the Austrian troops in Italy to join the Army of the North. The Emperor of the French willing to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, and desirous to see peace once more established in Europe, even went further, and without being directly or indirectly requested so to do by the Austrian Cabinet, also offered his good offices to effect an armistice between Austria and Prussia. This loyal offer of the French Emperor was accepted by the Austrian Government.

THE WAR NEWS.

Operations in Italy.

The war intelligence from the Venetian frontier states that the Austrians are strengthening their forces at Revigo.

A dispatch of the 5th, from the Italian headquarters, says; "Considering it expedient to deprive the Austrians of the *tete dupont* at Bugaforte, on the right bank of the Po, we have commenced operations for an attack."

It is stated that a portion of the Austrian forces in Venetia have been ordered north.

Battle Between the Prussians and Bavarians.

Severe engagements have taken place between the Prussians and Bavarians, near Dermbach, in Saxe-Weimer, in which the latter were repulsed, and the Prussians occupied Dermback in force. The Prussians captured eight positions, and were advancing victoriously.

The Austrian Losses at Sadowa.

The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle on the 3d are estimated at 20,000. One hundred and sixteen guns were captured. After the battle the Austrians withdrew in the direction of Perdubitz. The losses sustained by the First Prussian army were considerable. Those of the Second were comparatively small.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, Lord BROUGHAM adverted to the hostile state of Europe. He hoped a Congress would be shortly held, and peace firmly established. He did not think Venetia ought to belong to Italy, but at the same time ought to be freed from the Austrian yoke.

At the request of Lord DERBY, Earl RUSSELL moved an adjournment till the 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry, explained the position of the Government toward the Bank of England, and stated that the Bank acted entirely on its own responsibility in the matter of rate of discount, &c., the Government having no control in the matter.

Col. VIVIAN gave notice of inquiry as to the successes of the Prussian needle-gun, and the intentions of the Government as to supplying British forces with breech-loaders.

Mr. GLADSTONE took an official farewell of the House, expressing deep gratitude to the supporters of the Government.

On the 6th Mr. MILL presented a petition from Mrs. GORDON, complaining of the illegal trial and execution of her husband in Jamaica, stating that in consequence she has been reduced to a state of destitution, and praying for redress.

New writs were issued to fill the vacancies caused by official appointments.

The Ministry.

Mr. DISRAELI, in an address to the electors, says, although State affairs at home and abroad are not free from anxiety, he has every expectation that, with prudence and firmness, the country may continue to enjoy prosperity and peace.

The Liverpool *Post* says: "It is rumored that Capt. COLES is to be PAKINGTON'S private Secretary at Admiralty; it is pretty certain the Captain will have ample latitude to carry out his ideas about turret ships. As Gen. PEEL favors breech-loaders, the two improvements may prove great cards for the Government.

Marriage of the Princess Helena.

Princess HELENA was married to Prince CHRISTIAN of Augustenburg, at Windsor, on the 5th, in presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a distinguished company; but the affair was comparatively private.

Death of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who had been named for office in the Derby Ministry, died suddenly on the 5th, from paralysis.

The Atlantic Cable.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Bearhaven on the morning of the 5th inst. The *William Correy*, with the short end of the cable anchored at Valentia on the morning of the 7th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

The draft of the proposed modifications in the French Constitution has been presented to the Senate.

Bourse, 6th, less firm. Rentes closed 68f. 45c.

Austria.

Vienna papers announce that Gen. CLAM-GALLAS, commander of the First Austrian Corps of the Northern Army, his Chief-of-Staff and another General are about to be tried by court-martial, on account of conduct during the operations in Bohemia.

A second conscription has been ordered to take place in Hungary.

Italy.

The municipality of Florence has presented an address to the Prussian Ambassador, congratulating him on the Prussian victories, and the city is decorated with flags in honor of them.

Russia.

The cholera has broken out at St. Petersburgh.

India and China.

SHANGHAE, Thursday, June 7.

No sales of teas or silks.

Advices from Japan state that the Government has issued a proclamation granting travelers passports.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, June 13.

Exchange 4s. 6¼d.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 29.

Exchange 2s. 0¾d. Freights 7s. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 28.

Indigo prospects favorable. Exchange 2s. 0⅞d. Freights 40s.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Monday, July 8.

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Paris *Temps* announces that Prussia and Italy have accepted the armistice upon the following conditions:

The Prussians to retain their present positions, the troops to be supported by the countries occupied. Austria not to increase her armies in the field. Italy to occupy one fortress in the Quadrilateral.

Italy had demanded the occupation of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

POSTPONEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

A Vienna telegram says that there are good prospects that hostilities will not be resumed for six weeks.

THE AUSTRIANS RETREATING UNMOLESTED.

The Austrian Army of the North continues to retreat without molestation.

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING.

The Prussians have advanced further into Bohemia.

SUPPOSED ATTACK ON KONIGGRATZ.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the afternoon of the 7th inst. in the direction of Koniggratz, supposed to be the Prussians attacking the fortress.

RELEASE OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners, upon their giving their paroles not to serve again during the war.

FIGHTING IN VENETIA.

Severe fighting is reported on the frontiers of Venetia.

REPORTS FROM THE TYROL.

Reports are received from the Tyrol, but they are entirely contradictory as to results.

The Paris Bourse remains without change. The Rentes closed yesterday at 68f. 60c.

SHORE END OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID.

The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully laid on the 6th inst. The old cable was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

BREECH LOADERS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Great preparations are making to supply the British army with breech-loading rifles.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount demand at the Bank is of the full average character. On the Stock Exchange advances are offered at 6½ ℔ cent. Consols, in spite of some tendency to reaction at the opening, closed strong, and an impression prevails that the worst difficulties are likely to be soon surmounted. The Bank rate is unchanged. OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. are about to forward certificates of indebtedness to their creditors.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 7—A. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: Flour heavy and 3d.@4d. lower. Wheat very dull and 4d.@6d. lower. Corn inactive and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower. Prices of all articles nominal.

PROVISIONS—The same circular reports: Beef quiet. Pork firm. Bacon very dull. Lard flat and nominal. Cheese easier. Tallow quiet and 6d. lower.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—small sales at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for Pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice easier. Linseed—No sales. Cod Oil—No sales. Linseed Oil dull and nominal. Resin quiet at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. for common American. Spirits Turpentine easier; American 42s. Petroleum quiet and steady at 1s. 10s.@1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARINGS' Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and easier. IRON quiet at £6 for rails and bars and 55s. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA easier. RICE quiet. LINSEED—Only small sales. LINSEED CAKES dull. LINSEED OIL quiet at 35s. 9d.@37s. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat at 43s. 6d. PETROLEUM quiet and steady at 1s. 11d. for refined. SPERM OIL steady at £123.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market dull and lower, the improvement on Friday having been lost, owing to the probable failure of peace negotiations. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d.

BREADSTUFFS are firmer but sales small.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Saturday, July 7—P. M.

United States Five-Twenties are declining, owing to the large shipments. The closing prices are 66½@67. Consols for money, 87½@87¾. Erie shares, 38@38½. Illinois Central shares, 75½@76½.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

MCCALL'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS inactive and nominally considerably lower.

Virginia and the Philadelphia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 18.

The State Executive Committee of the party organizations of 1860 held an adjourned meeting at the Capitol to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions declaring, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, that they heartily sympathise with the law-abiding citizens of Northern States in the object of the proposed Philadelphia Convention, assuring them of their anxious disposition to coöperate with them in restoring real peace, in bringing back the Government in practice to its settled principle and usage under the Constitution, and assuring to all blessings of equal, free republican government.

The second resolution recommends the people to hold District Conventions to elect delegates, and provides that in the event of a failure of any district to act, this body will nominate delegates at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 1st of August.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field.

VALENTIA, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press, New-York:

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst. All well.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Gov. Fenton at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 18.

Gov. FENTON had a reception last evening at the house of Gen. R. L. HOWARD. Afterward he was seranaded and made a short speech. He said he trusted few would question the sincerity of his aim in the discharge of his official duties to faithfully promote the interests of the Commonwealth. This forenoon Gov. FENTON visited, by invitation, the Board of Trade, and made some remarks.

We are having heavy showers to-day. The thermometer is at 80.

Destroyed by Lightning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 18.

A large stable in the village of Wakefield, South Kingstown, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with five horses and carriages, &c. Loss $4,500.

Considerable other damage was done by lightning in the town.

Deaths from Heat in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

There were no less than twenty deaths from heat in this city yesterday, and quite a number are seriously ill from the same cause. There is a fine breeze this morning, but the heat is still excessive, the mercury ranging from 95 to 98.

Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 18.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad held a meeting yesterday, and agreed to increase the capital stock of the Company $500,000.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The Custom-house, banks and brokers' offices are closed to-day, being a customary observance paid to the Harvard College Commencement.

The Cuba Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The steamship *Cuba* sailed at noon to-day, taking 115 passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $275,000 in specie.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

Thermometer at 1:30 to-day 98 degrees. There were four fatal cases of sun-stroke this morning.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 18.

The weather still continues very hot. There were two fatal cases of sun-stroke yesterday.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Revised Tariff Bill Passed in the House by a Large Majority.

Bill to Fund the Public Debt Made the Special Order for To-day.

The Sections Authorizing the Issue of Five per Cent. Bonds Stricken Out.

A Bill to Provide Homesteads for Union Soldiers.

The School Fund to be Apportioned Equally Between White and Colored Children.

The House Concur in the Amendments to the Mississippi Bridge Bill.

A Proviso Adopted Requiring the Consent of the States Interested.

The House Vote to Adjourn Sine Die on the 25th inst.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 18.

DAY OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House to-day settled the matter of adjournment, by fixing the day as Wednesday, the 25th, after a spirited contest. The extreme panic-stricken Radicals, led by BANKS, SCHENCK, INGERSOLL, ASHLEY and FARNSWORTH, made frantic personal appeals to the Republicans to stand by their posts, which meant simply to keep Congress in session to protect the office holders, but there were enough calm men, who have sense sufficient to know that the issue between the President and Congress is one of principle, and not a mere strife for office. To carry the proposition as it was originally introduced by Mr. DELANO, by a vote of seventy-eight ayes to fifty-seven nays. An amendment by Mr. DAWES fixing the date on the 23d was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, and several motions to lay on the table, &c., were all rejected by decided majorities. The Senate will probably agree, and all the necessary business can easily be accomplished within the week which intervenes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED SEAT.

The Koontz-Coffroth election case, Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, the last of the contested cases, was disposed of to-day in short order—there being no minority report, no discussion, and not even a division on the vote. Mr. KOONTZ was sworn in.

DEATH OF SENATOR LANE ANNOUNCED.

The death of the late Senator JAMES H. LANE was announced to-day in both Houses. Remarks upon his life and services were made in the Senate by Messrs. POMEROY and HENDRICKS, and in the House by Mr. CLARKE, Representative from Kansas. The usual resolutions of condolence were passed.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill, which passed the House to-day, is almost purely administrative in its character. It imposes duties on but three articles, to wit: Cigars, two dollars and a half per pound and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, forbids their importation otherwise than in boxes containing not more than five hundred, and requires them to be stamped by a regular Custom-house stamp, and provides that all sold without such stamp shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture. Imposes a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and provides that all mixtures in which alcohol is the chief ingredient, shall pay the same duty as is imposed upon distilled spirits. The section providing for a Bureau of Statistics is included in the bill, and will form a valuable adjunct to the Bureau of the Special Commissioner of the Revenues.

MR. CLARKE'S RESIGNATION.

The inferences drawn from the fact that the Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE'S resignation was in any wise influenced by the report of the House Committee on the National Banks are very unjust to that gentleman. The state of the case is directly the revere. Mr. CLARKE regards the report of that Committee as coming very far short of the truth. and the facts of the matter; and he finds cause of complaint because the Committee did not investigate the cases of the Memphis and Venango Banks, in which the Government loses nearly a million of dollars. He further maintains that the present system of designating national banks as Government depositories, which is beyond his control, is a vicious one, and tends to corrupt the banks by allowing them to keep on deposit a larger amount of public money than they furnish securities for. He also avers that as the law now stands it is not sufficiently summary in its features to enable him to proceed promptly against a defaulting bank. These facts are among the causes of his resignation. He says he urged the Committee to make the examination thorough, and that they did not.

THE PAINTER ASSAULT.

The investigation into the assault upon Mr. PAINTER, took place this morning, and all the evidence was taken except that of Mr. PAINTER, who is still confined to his house, was taken. Nothing appeared to seriously implicate TOWER. BEVERIDGE'S companion and Mr. ALLEY reported a resolution for his release, which was passed. The Committee have not yet decided on what they will recommend, but it is beyond question that this occasion will be improved to put an end, so far as possible, to this sudden revival of brutality and ruffianism about the capitol. The friends of the bully BEVERIDGE lost no time this morning in applying to Judge WYLIE, of the District Supreme Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was served on Col. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-arms, who made return that he held the prisoner under authority of a resolution of the House, a copy of which he submitted. The counsel then moved to commit ORDWAY for contempt in not making a proper return, whereupon Judge WYLIE disposed of the bully and his friends in the following summary style, which is important in view of the question involved. The Judge said that when the application was made he thought it best to allow the writ to issue, because it contained no averment which was fatal; but if the petition had contained the averment that ORDWAY held the prisoners by authority of the House of Representatives he would not have ordered the writ to issue. The petition merely states that these men were imprisoned falsely and illegally held without stating under what authority, and the return States the fact wanting to the petition. The resolution was enough, and on reflection he was satisfied that the Court should have taken judicial knowledge of the passage of the resolution, as all United States Courts are required to take judicial knowledge of acts and resolutions of Congress. He doubted whether he should have issued the writ. The question involved had been settled long since, in the case of DUNN against ANDERSON, reported in Sixth Wheaton, page two hundred and four, when it was held that a man arrested by authority of either House of Congress could not maintain an action for trespass against the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that the production of the resolution was a sufficient justification. It was not for the Court to know whether the House was right or wrong in the passage of the resolution. But it was enough to know that the resolution had been passed. The resolution, which is made a part of the return, sets forth that the parties were arrested for a

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AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

COLORADO.

The Great Routes Over the Plains—Traveler's Luck—Indian Atrocities—Geological Curiosities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, Monday, July 2, 1866.

There are two routes over the Great Plains, which separate the Rocky Mountain gold fields from the States that so eagerly wait the development of those fields. The older one following the line of the Platte River, passes through a country that especially in some seasons of the year well merits the name of the Great American Desert. The travel has necessarily been immense to supply the wants of a great mining population in Colorado, Montana and New-Mexico, and to keep the Mormon wives and their husbands with the usual accompaniments of civilization. The road is garnished with the skeletons of oxen and mules, that found the passage too hard for them, lying only a few yards apart for the whole distance. The other route, called the "Smoky Hill," follows the line of the Kansas River and of its tributary, the Smoky Hill Fork. This is much the pleasanter of the two. A wide valley, formed by the Kansas Bluff on the south, and corresponding hills ten to twenty miles further north, runs across the country from the Missouri River nearly to the mountains. It is more marked in the east than toward the west, where smaller hills, with valleys running north and south, take its place.

All along this road the scenery is very pleasant. For the first four or five hundred miles it is really beautiful, and, compared with the views on the Platte, it is grand. The Kansas Bluffs are capped by some rock, which lies in a perfectly flat bed the whole distance, and the denudation which has shaped the principal valley has marked the hills in a way to make them look precisely like a gigantic series of forts. The finest example in the country of the "Fortification Bluffs," which mark the scenery of some parts of the Mississippi, is to be found in these hills.

In the first part of the journey rolling prairies in endless succession are met. I say *prairies*, because the land seems to be divided into a succession of circular depressions, twenty to forty miles widethe valley floor consisting of rolling prairie, bounded by well-defined but not very high hills. Fort Leavenworth is planted in such a valley. The Fort has just passed the season of the greatest activity it has ever known. It served as the distributing station for all the extreme western parts during the war, and in the Winter of 1864–5 a corral of more than eighteen hundred wagons was established near by. A corral is an arrangement of wagons in an ellipse, the wagons chained together, and only a small opening left. The animals are placed inside, and thus kept safe from Indians.

I had real traveler's luck in crossing the Plains. The day of departure from Atchison, on the Missouri, was fixed in New-York, and we started out in good faith on Monday, the 11th of June. But a great storm had preceded us, the most severe known in the region since 1850, as several old settlers informed us. The streams were all up, and about nine miles out we had to turn back, after waiting two hours in the rain in hope of a fall in the waters, when we decided to try the railroad from Leavenworth, twenty-three miles further down the river. This is the Union Pacific Railroad, which is now open to Topeka, fifty-five miles from the river. But the floods had washed away two bridges and an embankment, and after losing another day we started for Topeka by stage. The journey was a hard one, and once we stuck so fast in a mud hole that a gentleman from Illinois got out and took his chances of getting back to Leavenworth. He said he had been deputed to spy out the land by his neighbors, who wanted to emigrate to Kansas. He proved to be another Jonah, for after his departure we had no further serious trouble.

We had to lie over two nights more on the road, but with all our trouble succeeded in making Denver, at the foot of the mountains in six days, a distance of 580 miles.

This was in spite of rumors of hostile Indians who were said to line our path tomahawk in hand. With natural pertubation we kept our rifles loaded and had our minds rigidly made up to take the blood of any necessary number of savages on our hands. As we progressed, each driver became more sanguinary both in tales and demeanor, but though we kept an eager look out, we did not see a single Indian, much to our disappointment. According to our drivers, the Indians under certain circumstances, still adhere to their old barbarities to prisoners. If a few Indians on a hunting or trading expedition, take it into their heads to attack a weak party of whites, the prisoners are rarely abused; but when a band of warriors start out on the war-path with all the preliminaries of paint, war dance and the like, any prisoners taken are said to be invariably burned at the stake. A year ago one of the Company's ranches was attacked, two or three men killed and one taken prisoner. One of our drivers told us the story. The unfortunate captive had made a lusty defence and slain several Indians, He was bound over a fire, and our narrator had been near enough in the night to hear his outcries. It is in keeping with the Indian character that the affray commenced within a few minutes after the signing of a treaty of peace with the ranchmen. But the savages were carelessly allowed to crowd around, and seeing the little party in their power, could not resist the temptation of their murderous proclivities.

The Smoky Hill route is newer than the Platte, and the buffalo still roam over the ground and fatten on the short grass. We did not see countless herds of them, though the stage has sometimes to be stopped to allow them to cross the road. For once on the move a large herd stops for nothing. We saw several small herds not near enough for a shot. But of antelope we had a surfeit, to the great gladdening of our palates, which had begun to loathe the alternation of bacon and pork on the Kansas prairies. The eating on a six days journey by stage becomes an important consideration. We found the fare much better, in all respects, on the sterile Plains than on the rich prairies. Our best meal, a benefit for which all our party will be forever grateful, we had about forty miles from Denver. Mrs. RUMSEY, whom I am honored to credit to New-York State, gave us a meal and a chat which was a godsend to way-worn travelers.

There are some curiosities to be seen on the journey. The only deposit of chalk known in America is on the line of the road. A very handsome pulpit, from which our ecclesiastical architects might take a valuable lesson, stands within a hundred yards of the passing stage. It is formed from a decaying bluff of chalk resting on harder stone. Further on are high bluffs, called The Monuments, and near them one of the Company's home stations, in which we took supper, is made of this chalk rock. The blocks were easily shaped with a hatchet, and nails enter the rock as easily as in a wood beam. On the table was a candlestick and salt-cellar of chalk, and on a stand near by a punch-bowl, and a more elaborate candelabra, all of them the work of some patient German. The chalk is of a light straw color, of a finer texture than that used by the studious youth in the East, and so far as I could learn, of great extent. But planted so far away from any line of transport it is not likely to become of any economical importance.

The stage also passes a pillar of sandstone dedicated to Gen. FREMONT. Another of the eating stations is in a cave, dug out of a bed of soft sand rock, while a flat layer of pudding-stone forms an impervious roof. This was the scene of a sharp fight with the Indians a year or so ago. The soil of the Plains proper—they begin in Western Kansas—is to my mind much better adapted to agriculture than that of the prairies. It is more open, sheds rain better and must be easier to cultivate. With a sufficient rain fall and a mild temperature the Plains would be fitted to support mankind. The prairies, on the contrary, have a compact, rich muck for soil, which favors the growth of weeds and makes farming laborious. The ravines between the swells in the land do not have any general outlet, and water once fallen stays in the soil till it evaporates. On the Plains, there is the same succession of low hill and shallow valley that the East is familiar with, and the water-shed is perfect. But there are two things that neutralize the otherwise great natural advantages of the Plains. There is no rain fall of any account, and if there were the ground is so high that the region would be inhospitable. Without knowing it, so gradual is the ascent, the traveler from the ocean to the mountains rises a slope 5,000 feet in height. This is the elevation of Denver at the foot of the mountains. Mount Washington, in New-Hampshire, is but little over 6,000 feet high, and you may judge what would be the condition of the western part of the plains if an equal share of moisture were distributed there.

The truth is, the region would be exceedingly inhospitable were the affairs of nature arranged in any other than their present condition. The winds in the mountains, thin as is the air, are often sufficient to make the slight-built houses rock on their foundations. If the air were moist and heavy, no house could stand unless it were braced like Tiptop House on Mount Washington. The breeze here, fresh from the snows as it is, can hardly cool the brow of the heated climber of the mountains. He takes off his hat and turns his face to the breeze in vain. He is in a land where Nature obeys laws she never learned in the mountains of his Eastern home.

UTAH.

Extraordinary Weather—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

The present season has been the most extraordinary one known in this Territory in some respects. It has been extraordinarily wet until the present week, and cold with the wet. Rain poured down nearly every day, until the ground was soaked as it never had been soaked before at this season of the year.

A foot of snow fell on the mountains, and a thin coating one night in the valley. A fortnight ago fell the heaviest hailstorm known here, excepting, perhaps, one twelve years ago. Fruit and vegetation suffered extremely, and of some sorts the crop will be very materially reduced; apples, for instance, nearly every specimen on most trees being bruised and rendered unsightly, many of which bruised ones having since fallen off. The foilage was torn into ribbons.

The worst of this hailstorm appears to have fallen in this city and vicinity. Further northward I have not heard of much damage being done, but at Fillmore, 150 miles southward, they had snow, and the trees suffered considerably; also tender vegetation.

Wheat, however, and other small grains look excellent, never better, and the prospect is for very good crops, though later than usual, owing to the greater prevalence of cold weather.

During the rainy spell vegetation came to a stand-still, some of it, in fact, being thrown back considerably; but since the clouds cleared off the growth has been very rapid, and it still continues, though things have a yellow look through too much water. Corn and sorghum are recovering from the effects of the hail battering; potatoes and peas also.

The river Jordan, which cuts this valley in two from north to south, has been fuller this season, and is higher now, than ever known before. City Creek, that supplies this city, was so full in the latter part of May that considerable damage was done in the city. Now again, through the melting of the lately fallen snow, the creek is nearly as high as the annual freshet attains. In the lower part of this city, and on the farming lands adjacent, a considerable extent is overflowed and rendered useless for the present year.

As I have before stated, the liquor question is one of the most interesting before this community, that is, of a local nature. The City Council wishes to control the liquor business, and so by ordinance forbids the disposal of liquors intoxicating, except by such persons and at such places as the Council shall direct, within the corporation limits. A number of persons have been fined for breach of this ordinance, some for disposing of the "creature" at "clubs." The club men appealed to the District Court, and Judge TITUS decided that the city could control the manufacture and sale of liquor, but could not interfere with the disposal of liquor in clubs, except it could be proved that they conduced to breaches of the peace. As a consequence, "clubs" have multiplied abundantly of late, and anybody who "wants a drink," and prefers to have it somewhere else than at the place appointed by the city, can do so by entering a club-room, signing "that paper," which constitutes him a member of said "club," and paying for his drink, unless somebody asks him to smile. This makes things more lively on our streets sometimes than they otherwise would be, and gives our citizens and passers through a much better chance than they otherwise would have of testing a variety of liquors. The city fathers, of course, are checkmated and the club folks are triumphant, and liquor reigns with undisputed sway within certain limits.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, or JULIA DEAN, or whatever else is now proper to call her, has about got through her theatrical career in Utah. She is expected in Montana in July. This week she is too indisposed to appear on the stage, and the probability is that her engagement has come to a close. California papers have reported her recent divorce from Mr. HAYNE and her marriage to a Mr. COOPER, but the Salt Lake papers were silent on the matter, and whatever may be the true details of the affair, the evident strong intention was to keep them as secret as possible.

KANSAS.

Death of Gen. Lane—The Union Pacific Railway—The Crops—The Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 9, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The unusual excitement consequent upon the receipt of the intelligence of LANE's attempt to commit suicide has nearly subsided. The great commotion among the political leaders has settled into an uneasy fear, while with some their hopes have been the means of recovering their spirits. Having almost unlimited sway and immense influence through the patronage he (LANE) has been able to secure, he has been the most potent power in the State.

The manifestations of joy exhibited by party leaders, by the Radicals and by those who have felt his power came at a time when it was exceedingly disgraceful The hopes of LANE's friends were blasted, and they felt as if their only succor and support had left them when the disheartening news came of his unexpected death.

The passage of the bill changing the route of the Union Pacific Railway has given an impetus to emigration and internal improvements in Kansas, such as no other event could have been capable of.

Property is daily increasing in value, and business of every kind improving. The results of this measure will be untold wealth and prosperity to the State. The country through which it passes is the richest mineral region in the West—coal, iron, gypsum and other valuable minerals being found there in great abundance, while the immense trade of the West will now be forced to concentrate at the Western terminus of that road. Levenworth City is the terminus, and the energy and activity displayed by the people of St. Louis in extending their new Missouri Railway to this city, thereby securing and controlling that trade, as well as of that Kansas, proves its commercial importance and pecuniary benefits. Chicago neglecting the great advantages which would result from having a direct railroad communication with Leavenworth has been left out in the cold—much to the surprise of the business men and citizens of Kansas, who being from the Eastern States (principally) prefer that market and its merchants to those of St. Louis. While St. Louis merchants find many difficulties to overcome in securing trade and custom from Kansas, Chicago merchants are received with pleasure, and obtain all the trade they desire.

The liberality displayed by the people of Kansas in voting bonds to all of the proposed routes that have been for years in contemplation, is one of the remarkable evidences of the importance to Kansas of having railroads and Eastern communication. The taxes have been doubled and not a murmur of complaint has been heard, as the liberality of the people, in order to secure these great improvements, is universal, felt and appreciated by all tax-payers.

The returns from all parts of the State exhibit fine prospects for the grain crops, and the yield will be better and larger than any yet obtained in Kansas. The late rains have had a beneficial effect upon everything but the railroads, which have suffered somewhat more extensively than usual, all their bridges having been washed away. The constant flow of emigration is surprising to all old residents, as they cannot account for this great influx to our population. The busy hum of improvement is resounding from all quarters. Never has there been so large a number of buildings erected and in course of completion as at present, no less than 800 houses having been finished and nearly so this season. Blocks of fine business houses is being built, and so great is the demand that stables are being fitted up into stores, two stalls making a respectable little business place.

The patriotism of the Western people exceeds that of the inhabitants of the Eastern States, and the ninetieth anniversary of our Independence was celebrated throughout the State in good style. Judge SEARS, formerly of your city, made a journey of one hundred and fifty miles to deliver the oration at Junction City, arriving there the night of the 3d, retired quite fatigued, awakening next morning with ardent feelings of patriotism and in good spirits to find his unmentionables *gone*, cooly abstracted by some person who desired to present a good appearance while listening to the able oration delivered by the Judge. The loss was a severe one, as it took money, keys and other papers of value. Patriotism is very good in its place when one is not over-particular in whose clothes they celebrate the Fourth of July in.

The news from the great Indian Council at Fort Laramine is what I have been expecting, that the Indians, after receiving Government rations for two months for themselves, squaws, children and ponies, would become independent and refuse to make peace except on their own terms. They have been so well treated, such special pains taken to invite them into that post in order that they might materially lessen the stores in the hands of the Quartermaster and Commissary at that post, and cause contracts to be let at enormous prices for furnishing new supplies, that they have become insolent and overbearing. The enormous expense that this council has been to the Government and the results prove what policy there is in attempting to buy a peace. There is but one way and that is to either starve or whip them into subjection. There have been numerous murders and robberies committed by members of the very tribes of Indians who have been in council at Fort Laramie, and a large band of hostile Cheyennes are now on the war path in the vicinity of the Republican River, being ready to make a dash on either the Platte or Smoky Hill roads, as may be most profitable to them. Treachery is the only trait and prominent characteristic of the Indian. Until these traits are expunged from his character by defeat and proof of superiority on the part of the Government, so long will there be war. When the policy of the Government is not to hire them to keep quiet, but whip them into a due respect for the Government that supports them a peace may be had if the men appointed to look after the Indians and the interests of the Government were half as attentive to their duties as they are to swindling both the Government and the Indians.

FRONTIER.

Indian Affairs—Hostilities Threatened—The Inhabitants Alarmed—Death of Gen. Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 12, 1866.

Another scene now opens. The Peace Council at Fort Laramie has adjourned, and the road from Camp Wardwell to Fort Kearney is swarming with hostile band of Indians. Large bodies of Sioux warriors have been seen armed and eager for the war path. In the region of the Little Blue large bands of roving Indians have appeared, whose objects are murder, pillage and rapine. The Cheyennes have assumed the offensive and commenced their bloody work, murdering settlers, burning houses, fences and crops, driving off cattle, and appropriating horses and mules for their raies. The inhabitants who have located in the frontier counties on the Blues are abandoning their houses, crops and all, and moving to the river settlements for protection. The whole country is overrun with these hostile bands. The terms which were proposed by the Indians at Fort Laramie not being accepted by the Commissioners, a general declaration of war has been agreed upon and hostile measures already commenced. No less than ten thousand savages have taken the war path, while the country between the Arkansas and Powder Rivers, embracing the Santa Fé, Smoky Hill, Piatte and Montana routes, will become the theatre of action. Having for the past two months had unusual facilities for obtaining provisions and ammunition at Fort Laramie, they are now fully supplied and their ponies in good condition for a Summer raid. Leaving the avenues of travel, their camps are so situated that they can make a dash upon any portion of the roads they may deem preferable. They will place an embargo upon all travel which cannot be removed before Winter. The wholesale muster out of troops by the War Department was known to the Indians as soon as the intelligence was received at the post where the troops were stationed, while they cannot be very readily and easily replaced. The threatening aspect of affairs is one that should by this time teach the Government the folly and frauds of peace treaties. The enormous costs and the oft-repeated results are only too well known for comment or repetition.

Another branch of the Pacific Railroad is now being built to connect with the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad at Elwood, Kansas. Twelve miles of this road have been graded and ready for the iron. This route is to run through the northern tier of counties in Kansas, toward the completion of which the counties to be benefited have liberally voted aid in the shape of bonds. Four railroads in a radius of sixty miles, all of them branches of the Union Pacific, speak well for the energy of the people of Kansas and Western Missouri. The folowing data give some estimate of the freight annually transported across the plains to Denver.

Provisions and groceries, pounds	40,000,000
Clothing, pounds	4,000,000
Hardware, building materials, tools and farming implements, pounds	10,000,000
Moving families, pounds	5,000,000
Machinery, pounds	15,000,000
Government stores, pounds	20,000,000
Grain, pounds	10,000,000
Total, pounds	104,000,000

While the average cost of transportation has been placed at the low rate of ten cents per pound it amounts to the round sum of nearly *ten and a half millions of dollars.*

This enormous outlay has been a serious embargo in the way of supplying the rapidly increasing demand, which the completion of the railroad will remove, and while reducing the rates of freight will double the population of Colorado, increase the facilities for obtaining the precious metals with which Colorado is so bountifully supplied, while a railroad to Santa Fé will be equally as beneficial and productive of more wealth to all the parties in New-Mexico, Old Mexico and the railroad company.

Gen. LANE is dead. He commenced sinking rapidly on Tuesday morning, and from that time all hope of his recovery was abandoned. The favorable symptoms—the transient consciousness, the renewed strength, partial power of speech, and the generally encouraging indications—deceived his friends as well as the physicians. Whatever could be done was done, but medical skill availed nothing. His remains, contrary to his expressed desire of being taken to Lawrenceburgh, Ind., for interment, will be taken to Lawrence, his home in Kansas, and interred there.

FRONTIER.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE FREEDME'NS BUREAU.

Copy of the Bill Continuing its Operation.

The following is the Freedmen's Bureau Bill which was passed on the 16th over the President's veto:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the supervision and care of said Bureu shall extend to all loyal refugees and freedmen, so far as the same shall be necessary to enable them, as speedily as practicable, to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, and to aid them in making the freedom conferred by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, by emancipation under the laws of States, and by Constitutional Amendment available to them and beneficial to the Republic.

SEC. 3. That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint two Assistant Commissioners in addition to those authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, who shall give like bonds and receive the same annual salaries provided in said act, and each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau shall have charge of one district containing such refugees or freedmen, to be assigned him by the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, and the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, and so far as the same shall, in his judgment, be necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the Bureau, appoint such agents, clerks and assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the Bureau. Military officers or enlisted men may be detailed for service and assigned to duty under this act, and the President may, if it is in his judgment safe and judicious so to do, detail from the army all the officers and agents of this bureau, but no officer so assigned shall have the increase of pay or allowances. Each clerk or agent not heretofore authorized by law, not being a military officer, shall have an annual salary of not less than $500, nor more than $1,200, according to the service required of him, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when it can be done consistently with public interest, to appoint as Assistant Commissioners, agents and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion, and all persons appointed to service under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so far deemed in the military service of the United States as to be under the military jurisdiction, and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in the discharge of the duties of their office.

SEC. 4. That the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of the volunteer service now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other capacities, whose regiments or corps have been or may hereafter be mustered out of service, may be retained upon such duty as officers of said Bureau, with the same compensation as is now provided for by law for their respective grades, and the Secretary of War shall have power to fill vacancies until other officers can be detailed in their places without detriment to the public service.

SEC. 5. That the second section of the act, to which this is an amendment, shall be deemed to authorize the Secretary of War to issue such medical stores or other supplies and transportation, and afford such medical or other aid as may be needed for the purpose named in said section; provided, that no person shall be deemed "destitute," suffering or dependent upon the Government for support, within the meaning of this act, who is able to find employment, and could, by proper industry or exertions, avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence.

SEC. 6. *Whereas,* By the provisions of an act approved Feb. 6, 1863, entitled "An act to amend act entitled an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, certain lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were bid in by the United States at public tax sales, and by the limitation of said act the time of redemption of said lands has expired; and whereas, in accordance with instructions issued by President LINCOLN on the 16th day of September, 1862, to the United States Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, certain lands bid in by the United States in the parish of St. Helena, in said State, were in part sold by said Tax Commissioners to heads of families of the African race, in parcels of not more than twenty acres to each purchaser: and whereas, under the said instructions the said Tax Commissioners did also set apart as school lands certain parcels of land in said parish, numbered on their plats from one to twenty-three inclusive, making an aggregate of six thousand acres, more or less; *Therefore, be it further enacted,* That the sales made to the heads of families of the African race, under the instructions of President LINCOLN to the United States Tax Commissioners of South Carolina, of date Sept. 16, 1863, are hereby confirmed and established; and all leases which have been made to such heads of families by said Direct Tax Commissioners shall be changed into certificates of sale in all cases wherein the lease provides for such substitution; and all the lands now remaining unsold which come within the same designation, being eight thousand acres, more or less, shall be disposed of according to said instructions.

SEC. 7. That all other lands bid in by the United States at tax sales being 38,000 acres, more or less, and now in the hands of said Tax Commissioners as the property of the United States in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, excepting the school farms as specified in the preceding section, and so much as may be necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton Head, Bay Point and Land's End, and excepting also the City of Port Royal and St. Helena Island, and the town of Beaufort, shall be disposed of in parcels of twenty acres each, at $1 50 per acre, to such persons and to such only, as have acquired and are now occupying lands under and agreeably to the provisions of Major-Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865, and the remaining lands, if any, shall be disposed of in like manner to such persons as had acquired lands agreeably to said order of Gen. SHERMAN, but who have been dispossessed by the restoration of the same to former owners; provided that the lands sold in compliance with the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not be alienated by their purchasers within six years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. That the school farms in the parish of St. Helena, South Carolina, shall be sold subject to any leases of the same by the said Commissioners at public auction, on or before the 1st day of January, 1867, at not less than $10 per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal as laid down by the said Tax Commissioners, and the lots and the houses in the town of Beaufort, which are still held in like manner, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of said sales, after paying the expenses of the surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated under the direction of the Commissioner to the support of schools, without distinction of color or race, on the islands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

SEC. 9. That the Assistant Commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia are hereby authorized to examine all claims to lands in their respective States, which are claimed under the provisions of Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant upon the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for twenty acres of land; and the said Direct Tax Commissioners shall issue to every person, or to his or her heirs, but in no case to any assigns presenting such warrant, a lease of twenty acres of land, as provided for in section —, for the term of six years. But at any time thereafter, upon the payment of a sum not exceeding $1 50 per acre, the person holding such lease shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of said tract of twenty acres from the Direct Tax Commissioners, or such officers as may be authorized to issue the same, but no warrant shall be held valid longer than two years after the issue of the same.

SEC. 10. That the Direct Tax Commissioners of South Carolina are hereby authorized and required at the earliest practicable day to survey the lands designated in section into lots of twenty acres, with proper metres and bounds distinctly marked, so that the several tracts shall be convenient in form, and as near as practicable have an average of fertility and woodland, and the expense of such surveys shall be paid from the proceeds of sales of said lands, or if sooner required, out of any moneys received for other lands on these islands, sold by the United States for taxes, and now in the hands of the District Tax Commissioners.

SEC. 11. That upon completion of the transfer of said lands in the manner specified in the preceding section, the President of the United States shall have power to restore to their former owners the lands now occupied by persons under Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865, excepting such lands as may have been sold by the United States for taxes; but such restoration shall not be made until after the crops of the present year shall have been gathered by the occupants of said lands, nor until a fair compensation shall have been made them for all improvements or betterments erected thereon, and after due notice of the same being done shall have been given by the Assistant Commissioner.

SEC. 12. That the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, use, lease or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise formerly owned by or claimed and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and any buildings or lands held in trust for the same by any person or persons, and to use the same and appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom to the education of freed people; and whenever the Bureau shall be withdrawn the States which have provision for the education of their citizens without distinction of color shall receive the sum remaining unexpended of such sales or rentals, which shall be distributed among said States for educational purposes, in proportion to their population.

SEC. 13. That the Commissioner of this Bureau shall at all times coöperate with the private benevolent associations of citizens in aid of freedmen, and with agents and teachers duly accredited and appointed by them, and shall hire or provide by lease buildings for purposes of education, whenever such associations shall, without cost to the Government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction, and he shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools.

SEC. 14. That in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored; and in every State or district whose constitutional relations to the Government have been practically discontinued by the rebellion, and until such State shall have been restored in such relations, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue by parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning personal liberty, personal security, and the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of estate, real and personal, including the constitutional right to bear arms, shall be secured to and enjoyed by all the citizens of such State or district, without respect to race or color or previous condition of slavery; and whenever, in either of said States or districts, the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the President shall, through the Commissioners and the officers of the Bureau, and under such rules and regulations as the President, through the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all questions and cases concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, and shall be imposed or remitted, because of race or color, or previous condition of Slavery, other or greater than the penalty or punishment to which white persons may be liable by law for the like offence; but the jurisdiction conferred by this section upon the officers of this Bureau shall not exist in any State where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, and shall cease in every State when the Courts of the States and United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of justice, and after such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 15. That all officers, agents and employes of the Bureau, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A Letter from Ex-Gov. Shorter, of Alabama.

The Mobile papers publish a letter from Ex-Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, taking ground in favor of the Philadelphia Convention. The letter is addressed te A. W. RANDALL, and bears date Washington, July 4. It says:

Having been identified with the secession party until the close of the late unfortunate civil war, and believing that I fully comprehend their *animus*, past and present, I avail myself of this opportunity to say that they will, in my opinion, hail with satisfaction this avowal for the harmonious coöperation of all sections in support of the President's just and wise policy for restoring the Federal relations of all the States of the Union.

During a temporary residence of several weeks in the city I have not been an inattentive observer of passing events, especially of the injustice with which the majority of the present Congress have legislated upon most subjects affecting the Southern States. The true condition of the people who inhabit them seem not to be understood, or if understood not appreciated. The assumption that there is among them still a spirit of antagonism or disloyalty toward the Government of the United States, so dangerous as to make it needful to superadd by Congressional enactments further, onerous, and, to a brave and gallant people, dishonorable conditions, in order to secure future subordination and allegiance, is believed to be but a new fabrication, resorted to for the purpose of postponing reconstruction and perpetuating sectional party organization. Viewed in this light it is apparent how hopeless will be the task of reconstruction, as well as the future peace and prosperity of the Union, if these vital questions are absolutely controlled by the passions, prejudices or designing purposes of radical legislators.

The seceding States did not seek a separation because they were dissatisfied with the Constitution of the United States, nor did they make war on it. As incontrovertible evidence of this fact, the truth of which impartial history will ever attest, the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, as their first official act, readopted the Federal Constitution, in all its parts and proportions, with such alterations only as were needful to embrace these new relations as States, and such amendments only—not of the Federal or Republican system—as in their judgment would make the government under the Constitution more harmonious and conservative in its administration. They attempted secession because they sincerely believed—and whether they were in error or not it is useless now to inquire—that their right of property in four millions of slaves, estimated at three thousand millions of dollars, was in imminent peril. The institution of domestic Slavery, in the mild and patriarchal form in which it existed among them, they regarded as a conservative element in Southern civilization; while, with only exceptional instances, there was an attachment between the masters and servants, hallowed by tender recollections of past years, less intense in degree only than that which binds the household in its holiest affections. It was to rescue, preserve and perpetuate these that the Southern people vainly attempted separation. This they hoped to accomplish without war and bloodshed; for they had been taught to believe that as against States, acting in their sovereign capacity as political organizations, the Government of the United States had no power under the Federal Constitution to assault or coerce by arrest. But these expectations were doomed to the bitterest disappointment. They have lost all, and far more, than they hoped to save. They know and feel it; and have acknowledged it before the world, by incorporating in their reorganized State Constitution, fundamental provisions prohibiting domestic slavery henceforth and forever. The Confederate organization faded before the greater splendor of the grand old Union, and its glorious colors, consecrated by the best blood of the South, went down in gloom before the triumphant hosts who bore the star spangled banner in victory to the gates of its capitol. There are flags furled in Independence Hall, and elsewhere in the North, and there are flags furled in the capitols of Southern States, which are preserved to commemorate the deeds of brave men who have perilled all in defence of their homes and country. Let them be ever thus preserved, and as a perpetual reminder also of what they cost. The States of the South, as well as the States of the North and of the West, can point to fields of gallant daring and patriotic devotion unsurpassed; and the resources, grand and wonderful, displayed by all sections, and before which the civilized world stood amazed and confounded, demonstrate the mighty strength and invincible power of the American States *united.*

The Federal Government having vindicated its authority of its utmost borders, and the people of the insurgent States having surrendered their arms, returned to their former peaceful pursuits, and by solemn oath renewed their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and remodeled their State organizations in conformity with those of all the other States of the Union, and having thus manfully and in good faith accepted the national situation, there can be now no justification before the Christian world of that unnatural spirit which aspires still to trample and oppress States and people quiescent and defenceless, who are submissive to law and taxation for the common benefit, though deprived of all representation and voice in the national councils.

I understand that it is the object of the National Union Convention to rebuke this sectional spirit, and to seek, by wise and patriotic measures, a restoration of the Union in fact as well as in theory, and thus to maintain "inviolate the rights of the State," and "unbroken the Union of the States, under the Constitution which our fathers established." For this laudable purpose, upon the basis of the propositions stated in the "call," and in reference to the invitation accorded to them, I hope and believe that the people of Alabama and of all the Southern States will delegate their representatives to assemble with you and others from "all the States and Territories of the Union, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN GILL SHORTER.

A. W. RANDALL, President National Union Club, Washington, D. C.

Kindly Relations to be Established.

From the Mobile Register.

As far as we see there is little opposition in the Southern States to the Constitutional Convention proposed by the conservative men of the North.

We highly approve of it. If we send the right kind of delegates—sagacious, discreet men, who thoroughly understand their duties—we shall have an influence which, in some small measure, may compensate us for our lack of influence at Washington. It were totally impossible for delegates fit for the service, to meet their late enemies in a conclave like the one proposed, without making friends—without smoothing the asperities that are left as a debris of the great war. *Kindly relations may be established by it; the honest motives of our people may be impressed by it on an influential body, which will be composed of those from* whom alone we have any reason to expect consideration and justice. We are helpless. These men proffer us help. Who will declare that we ought not to put out our hands and meet them in a frank and manly spirit?

The question now is, how shall these delegates be chosen? The old machinery of conventions is clumsy, at best, and, at the best, is no security for proper appointments. At present it is especially objectionable; for it is possible that a State Convention or District Conventions would be very thinly attended—perhaps, be only neighborhood gatherings in districts, or very limited in a State Convention. The best people are now making their crops, or working in the cities or towns for a subsistence, which is imperative.

There are other objections, but these will suffice to suggest them.

Well, what is to be done? We adopt the suggestion of our neighbor, the *Advertiser and Register*, which proposes to authorize as best we can—that is by the expression of opinion through the newspapers—the Governor of the State to select the delegates. If local meetings, which cost little or nothing, either in time or money, were to be called to consider the matter, perhaps they would more readily confirm the authority of the Governor in taking on himself the proposed service. It is a responsible one, we confess, but he is in position to perform it better than conventions. He has only to choose sensible men, who will go to the work with no desire except that of healing the wounds of the country and restoring us to good fellowship with those at the North whom we must rely on for the future restoration of our States to a constitutional equality with those of the North. He can do this, and we trust that the people will acquiesce in the proposition and that he will accept the responsibility of it.

General Sheridan on National Affairs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has had an interview with General SHERIDAN, reports that the latter expressed himself as follows:

"He said there was an undoubted change for the worse in the attitude of the South within the last six months, and bad symptoms appeared to be increasing. It now looked as if these infatuated people were about once more to precipitate their own misfortune. Nothing could have been more considerate than the disposition of the nation toward its defeated foes, even in the heat of passion and flush of victory; and had the rebels only manifested a temper correspondingly reasonable, as, indeed, was very natural to be expected after such chastisement, there could have been no further difficulty. The South evidently had no statesmen, else so plain a problem would not continue to be so bungled; for it should be clear that no class, once set free, can long remain disfranchised; and as they ought to have forestalled their foes in giving freedom to that class in war, so afterwards common sense ought to have prompted at least the later prudence of making allies in peace of those with whom they are bound henceforth to live. Instead, however, it appeared certain the rebels had learned nothing from experience, and would, in fact, drive their only chance into unfriendly hands. The safety of the public peace and of the private rights of Union men in the South still require the mediation of a sufficient military force, and if called upon to give his testimony it should be: the United States troops ought not yet to be removed from the South."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. THAYER, the newly-elected Senator from Nebraska, is of Massachusetts origin, but removed to Nebraska at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, where he was conspicuous as a Free-State man. At the outbreak of the war he raised a regiment in Nebraska, and served with distinction in the West. He was made a Brigadier-General and served with credit as such during the siege of Vicksburgh. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the army of the frontier, and commanded one wing of the army in the disastrous Camden expedition, after which he remained on duty in Arkansas, and was brevetted a Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to Nebraska, and his services seem to be appreciated by his State. Gen. THAYER is a gentleman of good address, fair abilities, and decidedly radical in politics.

A call appears in the Cleveland papers, signed by RUFUS P. RANNEY, FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, MOSES KELLY and H. B. PAYNE, addressed to "all who are in favor of sustaining 'the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the propositions' set forth in said call, to meet in convention at Cleveland, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1866, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention." Judge RANNEY and HENRY B. PAYNE ranked as War Democrats; F. T. BACKUS and MOSES KELLY as Republicans. Mr. BACKUS was the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in 1862.

Western papers assert that arms are being shipped to different parts of Missouri, and that an effort is to be made to send companies of radical militia, commanded by appointees of Gov. FLETCHER, with negro troops, into the large conservative counties, for the purpose of deterring the people from voting at the approaching election, or forcing them to vote the Radical ticket in self-protection. They also assert that a prominent citizen of Missouri had called upon the President, in company with Hon. THOMAS E. NOEL, and informed him of these reports, and that he assured them the people would be protected in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of July 13, in speaking of the new State Constitution which is to be submitted to the votes of the people in the first week of August, says: "We shall oppose its adoption because we object to its source; because there is not sufficient time given for its consideration; because it contains provisions to which we can never give our assent, and which, if once adopted, cannot be changed without the greatest difficulty, and because the ills we have, resulting from our old, time-honored constitution, are not so great as to make us desire to fly to those we know not of."

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa assembled at Des Moines on Wednesday, and was very large and spirited. Gen. A. C. DODGE, of Burlington, was made President of the Convention. Resolutions were adopted supporting President JOHNSON, offering to cooperate with all who sustain him, opposing the Maine Liquor Law, denouncing the alleged corruptions of Gov. STONE "and accomplices," and in favor of the Monroe doctrine, the proposed Union Convention at Philadelphia, the movement for the freedom of Ireland, and the equalization of bounties.

The Houston *Record* thinks that the Governor of Texas will call an extra session of the Legislature at an early day, believing the exigencies of the State demand it to adopt measures of reform and relief. The *Record* adds that prominent among the evils which should be abated is the County Court, which at the lowest estimate costs the State $15,000 per month, or $180,000 per year, which is "a heavy tax, especially at this time, considering the small amount of benefit derived from its operation, and the impoverished condition of the country."

At a public meeting in Lexington, Ky., July 8, delegates were appointed to a District Convention, to be held in the same city July 25, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting also instructed its delegates to vote for Hon. GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine, and Hon. MILTON DUNHAM, of Boyle, as delegates from that district, and recommended as delegates from the State at large Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL and Hon. RICHARD H. STANTON.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Des Moines July 11, elected three delegates from each Congressional District, and A. C. DODGE, G. P. PARKER, A. B. LATIMER, S. N. FAIRALL, EDWARD JOHNSTON, J. M. ELWOOD, B. B. RICHARDS and LYCURGUS PALMER for the State at large, to attend the Philadelphia Convention.

Gen. THOMAS J. HENDERSON has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Fifth Illinois Congressional District. There will probably be no opposition in the Convention to the renomination of Mr. INGERSOLL. He was the successor of OWEN LOVEJOY.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

History of a Frightful Week in the Metropolis.

Interesting Documents from the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

NO CHOLERA ON TUESDAY.

The Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin of the public health for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon bore the laconic but none the less interesting and satisfactory record, "No CHOLERA." This is the more surprising since it has been ascertained that through negligence in the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, or elsewhere, several corpses of paupers have been left to rot in regions of the City where the seeds of cholera have been sown on every hand, and where the wonder is that the inhabitants have so long escaped a sweeping pestilence. These cholera fields, as they are not inaptly termed by the veteran Registrar of Vital Statistics, are by no means scarce in this City and Brooklyn; and if the reader is curious to know precisely what Dr. HARRIS means by his expressive language, "cholera fields," we triumphantly reproduce the following letter, which he addressed to Dr. DALTON on Tuesday:

DEAR DOCTOR: While visiting a few of the places that are becoming the cholera fields of this season, I looked in at No. 216 Elizabeth-street, and found the child that died on Sunday evening yet unburied at 8:30 o'clock this morning. I counted fourteen persons in the room and adjacent bedroom, and found the coffin open and the corpse smelling badly. I counted twenty-two persons sitting and standing in front and within fifteen feet of that miserable cellar. I found the room in the rear and adjacent containing seven persons, and learned that nine slept in that filthy den last night. Let me suggest that all the hide and fat and slaughter-mills in the blocks between Houston and Prince, on Elizabeth-street, be shut up before another hour expires, and that all those cellar dwellings be to-day evacuated and cleaned.

Sincerely yours, E. HARRIS.

The abode herein described is but one of hundreds which the Sanitary Inspectors have unearthed in their survey of the City—plague-spots which some power ought long ago to have blotted out.

THE REGISTRAR'S WEEKLY LETTER.

The usual weekly letter from the Registrar of Records and Vital Statistics, which we are enabled to reproduce below, covering a most remarkable week in the vital history of the Metropolitan District, is unusually interesting and instructive:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The records of mortality in the two cities the past week are herewith transmitted to you. The rapid increase in the number of deaths is at this moment so much a matter of intelligent public comment and inquiry, that the people, as well as the Health Board, require that the true causes of these deaths be discovered and explained.

The several classified tables show in what localities, at what ages, and from what certified causes these eight hundred and twenty-seven persons died in New-York last week. Further comment upon these tabulations would be needless, were there not some peculiar and uncertified causes back of the mere names by which we entitle the deaths. The first table, which is too extended in details to be given to the Press, shows that the names of diseases and the ages of the dead are strikingly associated with two general and very widely-acting causes of sickness and sudden death. As usual, we look to the period of infancy, and to the predominating modes of death in that period from week to week, to reveal the most active as well as the most immediately preventible causes.

There were 350 deaths of children under one year, 88 between one and two years, 18 between two and three years, 13 between three and four years, and 9 between four and five years, making a total, under five years of age, of 478, or nearly 58 per centum of the total mortality. The 172 deaths from cholera infantum were mostly—namely, 133—in the first year of life, and the total number registered as having died of diarrhœal malady in the first five years of life was 222, or 46¾ per centum of the total deaths in that tender period. Convulsions, 59 cases; hydrocephalus, 24; acute diseases of the brain, 26, and tabes, 37; were characteristic causes of death in the other infants. The nervous system and the bowels cleaned the catalogue, and we know that the two chief causes—heat and foul air—mutually aided in both classes of death.

Zymotic causes of death were rife in the tenant house and uncleanly districts. The tabulation by Wards shows that it was in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth, that the ferments were most active; and as the effect of these poisons is chiefly manifested by flux from the bowels, a weekly chart of the diarrhœal districts, with accompanying records of the domicils where such deaths occurred, as now prepared by this Bureau, maps out at once the filthiest and most crowded tenant houses of the poor. Though these diarrhœal and choleraic fields have slightly enlarged their limits during the last two weeks, and have now snatched two persons from the Fifteenth Ward, and would, if neglected, overleap all boundaries, we yet see nine-tenths of the face of the City's map untouched by the boundary lines of these fatal fields of foul places and foul effluvia.

The tables which Deputy Registrar Dr. STILES today submits from Brooklyn teach the same lesson as his records of the previous week. The fearful mortality in the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Fifth Wards of that city equals the worst in New-York. The nine deaths from cholera in Brooklyn and the eleven deaths from the same cause in New-York at once seem to prove that a source of peril exists, which every family and citizen should aid in averting, and that the vigilant measures of the Board of Health against this exotic pestilence are blessed by Providence. I refer to this subject because we have ample evidence that the foul breath of the ferments and filth that most increase the death rate and prepare crowded neighborhoods for sudden outbreaks of cholera have become rank and fatal in those neighborhoods, and if the present high temperature continues, the families in every dwelling must second the requests and efforts of the Board of Health, or suffer the destructive effects of an atmosphere infected in consequence of local and domestic uncleanliness in the crowded districts.

The fatal effects of the excessive heat are noted in the records now submitted. Beside the 33 cases of fatal sun-stroke about 20 other deaths are justly attributed to the direct effects of heat. A note upon the meteorological records of the week is appended to the consolidated report. Since this report was closed (Saturday) the peculiar effects of the excessive temperature continue to increase; yet, while this heat is overpowering to the nervous system, and destroying life in a certain number of persons daily, the chief influence against life and health lies in those forces of natural chemistry which it arouses to intense activity in breeding ferments and changing local filth to putrid infection. And to such putridity we know that the high rate of diarrhœal deaths is mainly owing. When the chief medical officer of the British General Board of Health undertook his warfare upon local causes of diarrhœa and cholera he presented convincing evidence to the Board that "in the districts which suffer the high diarrhœal death rates the population breathes or drinks a large amount of putrifying refuse, and that as 'wine gets into the head' so these agents get into the bowels, and there, as their universal result, produce diarrhœa—simple diarrhœa in the absence of specific infections—specific diarrhœa when the ferments of cholera or typhoid are in operation."

It is worthy of note that the present heated term exceeds any similar period for many years, and that the excessive temperature mean of 82 1-7 degrees Fahrenheit has been accompanied by a degree of dryness that has averted a fatality that would otherwise have been unprecedented as regards sun-stroke. The older physicians in this City will never forget the damp, hot week ending Aug. 20, 1853, when 214 deaths from sun-stroke were recorded by the City Inspector. The temperature hardly reached a maximum of 94 degrees Fahrenheit, or a mean of 80 degrees; but the average humidity was nearly twice as great as during the past week. The total mortality was then 960, or 133 more than the past week.

That there need be no public anxiety except that all should strive to promote local and civic cleansing and disinfection, is sufficiently evident; but the testimony of our records shows that the hour for universal cleanliness and sanitary care has come.

Respectfully, yours, E. HARRIS, Registrar.

POSTSCRIPT.—The highest temperature was reached on Monday and Friday last week, the mean heat of those two days being 92 degrees Fahrenheit. The average of humidity, saturation being as 100, for the entire week was 40⅞. The maximum of humidity in the nine days past was noticed this morning at 57. The maximum heat of the nine days was reached yesterday, east side of Essex Market, 101 degrees Fahrenheit, at 3 P. M. E. H.

The following tables, which accompany Dr. HARRIS' letter, show the wards wherein the fearful mortality of the week ending on Saturday, the 14th inst., occurred:

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Deaths from foul-air dis's.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	—	1	3	3	—	8	2	17	9,862
Second	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,367
Fourth	—	1	3	1	—	5	1	20	17,352
Fifth†	—	1	6	1	1	10	3	27	18,205
Sixth	—	2	7	4	1	17	—	28	19,754
Seventh	—	—	15	3	1	22	—	39	36,962
Eighth	1	1	5	1	—	11	2	29	30,098
Ninth‡	—	—	9	2	1	20	1	39	38,564
Tenth	—	1	6	1	—	9	1	35	31,537
Eleventh	—	1	17	5	—	27	—	68	58,953
Twelfth§	—	—	4	2	—	12	1	32	28,259
Thirteenth	—	1	12	3	1	18	—	33	26,388
Fourteenth	—	1	4	4	1	10	—	23	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	17	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	8	2	1	13	—	40	41,972
Seventeenth	—	1	24	5	1	37	—	87	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	7	2	—	19	—	39	47,613
Nineteenth*	—	—	5	16	1	37	1	86	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	16	3	—	24	1	60	61,884
Twenty-first¶	—	—	7	1	—	13	2	46	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	13	3	—	20	4	60	47,361
Total Deaths	1	11	172	64	9	329	21	827	726,386

† Includes 8 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
‡ Includes 5 deaths in St. Vincent's Hospital.
§ Includes 16 deaths in Emigrant and Randall's Island Hospitals.
* Includes 62 deaths in Almshouse, St. Luke's Hospital, &c.
¶ Includes 20 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Deaths from Foul-air Diseases.	Deaths by accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population—Census of 1865
First	—	1	—	2	1	6	6,128
Second	—	2	—	5	—	7	8,780
Third	1	2	1	4	—	5	8,800
Fourth	—	1	1	2	—	5	11,506
Fifth	—	6	—	12	—	24	17,820
Sixth	1	7	3	11	—	21	26,407
Seventh	—	1	1	2	—	9	15,968
Eighth	—	6	—	7	—	10	9,829
Ninth	1	5	3	11	1	22	23,443
Tenth	—	8	2	11	—	32	28,688
Eleventh	—	2	1	4	1	15	18,242
Twelfth	6	8	—	12	—	24	13,085
Thirteenth	—	7	2	9	—	11	17,791
Fourteenth	—	6	1	7	1	14	15,426
Fifteenth	—	2	1	3	—	7	11,449
Sixteenth	—	8	2	11	—	29	24,379
Seventeenth	—	5	2	7	—	10	10,234
Eighteenth	—	1	—	1	—	3	6,063
Nineteenth	—	3	—	3	—	7	8,065
Twentieth	—	1	2	3	—	7	13,980
Total	9	76	22	127	4	268	296,112

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Days of the week.	7 A. M. Thermometer	2 P. M. Thermometer	10 P. M. Thermometer	Lowest Point, Thermometer, Night	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Tem'ture	Daily av. of Humidity	Rain, inches
Sunday	87	96	84	83	29.92	91	38	·07
Monday	80	78	78	72	30.07	78	55	·00
Tuesday	68	76	70	60	30.20	72	38	·00
Wednesday	70	90	73	70	30.14	76	38	·08
Thursday	76	90	86	74	30.04	83	39	·00
Friday	85	98	90	84	29.96	92	38	·00
Saturday	86	90	80	76	29.95	83	39	·00

REMARKS.

SUNDAY, July 8.—Very sultry day and night—cloudy after 5 P. M.—tempest of wind at 6 P. M—rain late at night with no wind.

MONDAY, July 9.—Sultry early with rain, cool after 8 A. M., clear late at night—wind mostly fresh—very light rain between noon and 3 P. M.

TUESDAY, July 10.—Fine and dry with cool fresh wind.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.—Fine and cool.

THURSDAY, July 12—Mostly clear and very sultry.

FRIDAY, July 13.—Very sultry—hottest day and night for many years.

SATURDAY, July 14—Very sultry early—from 9 A. M till noon cool and pleasant—very sultry P. M.—fresh wind at night—Variable sky and wind all day.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEW-YORK.

ZYMOTIC CLASS.

Order I. (Miasmatic Diseases.)	
Small-pox	1
Measles	4
Scarlatina	21
Diphtheria	5
Croup, (Pseudo Membranous)	3
Whooping Cough	3
Typhus Fever	13
Typhoid Fever	6
Erysipelas	2
Dysentery, (Acute)	22
Diarrhœa, (Acute)	42
Cholera, (Asiatic)	11
Cholera Infantum	172
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1
Intermittent Fever	3
Pyæmia	1
Cholera Morbus	9
Fever	1
Total	320
Order II. (Enthetic or inoculated.)	
Syphilis	2
Hydrophobia	1
Total	3
Order III. (Diatic.)	
Starvation, Privation, &c.	5
Total	5
Order IV. (Parasitic.)	
Worms and other Parasitic Diseases	1
Total	1

CONSTITUTIONAL CLASS.

Order I. (Diathetic.)	
Dropsy	1
Other Constitutional Diseases	4
Total	5
Order II. (Tubercular.)	
Tabes Mesenterica	43
Phthisis Pulmonalis	71
Hydrocephalus	24
Total	138

LOCAL CLASS.

Order I. (Nervous System.)	
Meningitis	13
Cerebritis	5
Apoplexy	13
Paralysis, (general)	10
Sunstroke	33
Convulsions	62
Congestion of the Brain	34
Effects of the Heat	11
Total	181
Order II. (Circulatory System.)	
Pericarditis	2
Aneurism of the Heart	2
Aneurism of the Aorta	6
Hypertrophy of Heart	2
Valvular Disease of the Heart	1
Total	13
Order III. (Respiratory System.)	
Bronchitis	13
Hydrothorax	1
Pneumonia	10
Asthma	1
Gangrene of Lungs	2
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5
Congestion of the Lungs	5
Hemorrhage	1
Total	33
Order IV. (Digestive System.)	
Gastritis	7
Enteritis	11
Peritonitis	6
Hernia—strangulated	1
Intussusception	1
Hepatitis	2
Liver Disease	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Total	23
Order V. (Urinary System.)	
Nephritis	1
Nephria (Bright's Disease)	8
Cystitis	1
Kidney Disease	3
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	1
Total	14
Order VI. (Generative System.)	
Metritis	1
Total	1

DEVELOPMENTAL CLASS.

Order I. (Children.)	
Premature Birth	7
Preternatural Birth	1
Cyanosis	2
Teething	10
Total	20
Order II. (Women.)	
Tubal Pregnancy	1
Total	1
Order III. (Age.)	
Old Age	17
Total	17
Order IV. (Nutrition.)	
Atrophy	3
Debility	14
Total	17

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.

Order I. (Accident and Negligence.)	
Fractures and Contusions	7
Poison	1
Drowning	9
Total	17
Order III. (Homicide.)	
Murder and Manslaughter	2
Total	2
Order IV. (Suicide.)	
Wounds—gunshot	2
Poison	1
Total	2
Causes not specified or ill-defined	1
Total	1
Total from all causes	827

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Amount Subscribed $113,558—Citizens' Fund $70,773 75—Another Appeal—The Banks Subscribe $10,000—The Catholics to Help Catholics Only—Distribution of Food and Clothing.

Owing to the extreme temperature of the past week, when help was most needed, the members of the General Committee of Citizens for the aid of the Portland sufferers have been somewhat disabled, and have not made as many calls upon the citizens as they desired. The consequence is that the fund for the relief of the people of Portland has not increased as rapidly as it should have done. Although the money subscribed so far has been distributed without regard to the religious belief of the sufferers, it will be noticed in the letter of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, hereto appended that the efforts of the Catholic clergy and people are solicited only for those who are of that faith, a fact which has given very extensive dissatisfaction. The banks have subscribed $10,000, which will soon be handed over to the general fund. The General Committee, through Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, issues another appeal to the public, which it is hoped may meet with a generous response. Boston had sent over $100,000, besides large quantities of articles of all kinds, last week, and is still going on collecting and sending. Independent of this large amounts have been sent through private sources, as has also been the case in this City. If there are any persons withholding contributions until called for, and it is supposed that many are, they are solicited to send them in at once as the money is very much needed in Portland. The following is a list of the contributions.

RECEIVED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Subscriptions to the Portland Fund, received by A. A. Low, Treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$66,164
Miller & Coates	25
Mrs. Tappan	10
Lord & Taylor	100
Dibblee, Moore & Co.	50
Darling, Griswold & Co. 5th-av. Hotel	300
W. Mills	100
Caswell, Mack & Co.	50
Hindhaugh & Co.	50
Angell & Co.	20
Fenner, Hardenburgh & Preston	50
Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*	100
Congregation "Adas Jeshuella," by Adolph Turks, Prest., (second contribution)	52
Congregation "Rodolph Sholom," by Soloman Hyam, Prest.	25
O. S.	10
Geo. Opdyke	250
Cash	2
J. F. Wyckoff	100
Springer & Co.	50
O. E. Wood & Co.	50
G. W. Amory	25
Schack & Hotop	50
Louis Anson & Co.	25
Jas. F. De Peyster	50
Judge A. Vanderpoel	50
Babcock, Bros. & Co.	500
Trevor & Colgate	250
Bishop & Rein	50
H. B. Jackson	50
Park & Tilford	100
Geo. D. Ives, Albemarle Hotel	50
Mitchell & Read	100
M. Fergmann	25
A. Wheaton, Jr.	10
John Schrieber	10
"R. A. G."	10
T. G. Torrishon	10
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	200
L. P. Morton & Co.	200
Lewis Einstein & Co.	100
Collections at Union services of congregation on 15th inst., 34th-st. Ref. Dutch and North Presbyt'n Churches, by H. Camerden, Jr., Treasurer	140
John W. Hait & Co.	25
Hendricks Bros.	150
Naylor & Co.	200
H. & M. Kayser & Co.	10
T. S. Knapp & Co.	25
P. & G. Lorillard	250
From Saxton & Raymond, (balance of subscriptions in their hands already acknowledged by them)	150
Jos. Lee & Co.	100
Geo. A. Clark & Bros.	100
Total	$70,773

THE BANKS.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr. CHITTENDEN said that he had had an interview with Mr. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, and that gentleman informed him that he had $10,000 at present on hand which had been subscribed by the banks. The Treasurer would soon be in possession of that amount.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

The committee recently appointed to request aid from the Roman Catholic community of New-York, addressed the following to Archbishop MCCLOSKEY:

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

MOST REV. SIR: We beg respectfully to present copies of the appeal made to our citizens for and on behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland, and also to request your kind coöperation in this good cause in such manner as you may deem most practicable for the immediate relief of the many who have been so suddenly deprived of every means of subsistence.

We are, with profound respect,
JOHN RYAN,
M. H. GRINNELL,
GEO. F. NOYES,
EUGENE KELLY,
H. E. BROWNE.

Mr. BROWNE read the following reply from the Archbishop:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th inst., inviting my coöperation in the good work of aiding to send relief to the sufferers of Portland. Previous to the receipt of your letter, I had already requested the pastors of the various Catholic churches of the City to have a collection made, which would be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Portland, Right Rev. Dr. BACON, who has himself lost everything, whose congregation, besides being left homeless, are without a place in which they can assemble for divine worship. To this our brother pastors have not only consented, but have themselves set the example by contributing generously.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.
To the Committee.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Mr. J. C. MERRILL handed in the following statement of the distribution of clothing and provisions at Portland, where it had been handed to him by one of the Distribution Committee: Monday and Tuesday, 1,500 people with 7,500 articles; Wednesday, 1,200 people with 6,000 articles; Thursday, 1,300 with 6,500; Friday and Saturday same proportion; Monday, 16th, rations to 5,000 people.

The following appeal to the public was then read, and ordered to be printed in the City papers:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Merchants' Committee for the relief of the Portland sufferers respectfully remind the liberal public that the present intense heat prevents their calling in person upon all to solicit aid. They are assured that no effort will result in adequate relief to the sufferers, and, therefore, hope that persons disposed to aid in their relief will send in their contributions to the Treasurer, A. A. LOW, Burling-slip, without further notice.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$70,773	Thistle Society	$150
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,487	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,605
Board of Brokers	3,600	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	6,051
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$113,558

As the necessity for more contributions still exists, and there may be persons anxious to send in their donations to the Committee, the following directions are republished, showing

WHERE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE RECEIVED.

Persons desirous of contributing to the relief of the people of Portland can do so at the meetings held at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 o'clock every day, or by seeing any member of the Citizens' General Committee, or to be more certain, by calling at the office of A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip. Contributions of clothing or provisions may be sent to the Adams Express Company, or to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-street, addressed to the Mayor of Portland, and will be transmitted free of charge. They should also be reported to the Committee at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 o'clock daily. The Wescott Express Company will call for and deliver to the proper lines of transportation, from any of their offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, all freight or parcels intended for the sufferers through the late fire in Portland, Me., free of expense.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

Incomes of $10,000 and Upward in the Fifth and Seventh Districts.

In continuation of the $10,000 incomes of the City, we present to-day those of the Fifth and Seventh Collection Districts. The incomes of $10,000 and upward in the

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT

are as follows:

Nathan Asiel	$10,728	Henry Leger	$13,758
E. O. Brinckerhoff	10,018	Richard E. Mount	13,201
Alanson T. Briggs	18,498	Wright Pomeroy	15,247
B. W. Blanchard	9,886	A. Platt	17,358
John H. Contoit	51,861	Gid. F. T. Reed	71,744
Francis A. Clany	14,551	Hugh Smith	39,699
Wm. L. Colly	10,058	Richard Stout	21,093
G. B. Dubois	15,353	Thos. C. Shepherd	18,166
Jas. F. Freeborn	12,490	A. A. Selover	31,923
Geo. L. Fox	11,987	Herman Storm	11,908
Leon V. Gallagher	12,860	Wm. M. Tweed	11,576
Wm. Gardner	10,400	S. D. Tucker	17,298
M. W. Hamilton	10,903	Thos. Vacker	45,546
John Hecker	64,603	Stephen Valentine	10,391
James Horn	10,812	Frederick Waydell	12,699
Edward Hen	19,026	John H. Waydell	14,100

This District includes the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. DAVID MILLER, Esq., is the Assessor, and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Collector.

The incomes of $10,000 and upward in the

SEVENTH DISTRICT

are as follows:

Geo. M. Allerton	$57,480	Wm. Mount	26,686
Thos. M. Argall	61,97	H. B. Mahu	10,478
Joshua Barmin	13,963	J. W. Nash	12,983
B. E. Burr	23,066	A. C. Peck	40,984
Herman Batger	13,614	H. A. Polhemus	12,271
Henry Batger	12,582	A. C. Peck	43,976
A. Bendit	30,274	E. H. Pray	21,842
Henry A. Burr	77,719	A. Pell	10,333
John W. Butler	16,483	James K. Place	64,120
F. W. Brugjuhoff	23,913	P. G. Randolph	12,133
Samuel Cantrell	13,956	John H. Reid	14,834
E. J. Chaffee	11,370	Maier Rosenheim	12,873
Chas. G. Cornell	10,959	A. P. Ranson	11,954
Susan M. Downing	16,710	J. H. Ranson	16,685
Wm. Davidson	15,554	E. J. Roberts	11,011
Thos. Dean	10,612	Isaac D. Russell	18,111
Chas. Eastin	62,829	G. Rosanblat	11,987
Alfred Eastin	33,463	L. M. Rutherford	12,617
C. S. Everitt	10,280	S. M. Schaffer	34,234
B. W. Floyd	19,376	Simon Schaffer	34,237
S. T. Frapeig	26,349	J. F. Secor	17,450
John A. Gilbert	13,331	Chas. S. Stickney	10,856
Simon Gutman	11,254	T. G. Sellen	10,359
Brice Gray	83,833	Jacob Surget	18,348
Robert Haydock	13,259	Jas. W. Smith	20,111
Jacob F. Hunter	10,486	Rutzen Suckley	12,552
K. W. Holberg	25,960	Russell Sturgis	10,082
Jas. P. Harper	11,923	Jackson S. Schultz	63,702
P. S. Halstead	27,229	Henry Steers	13,028
James Hunter	14,694	R. Stuyvesant	29,730
John Hains	13,120	Helen Stuyvesant	12,220
Samuel M. Jacobus	17,897	R. M. Taylor	12,941
Edward S. Jaffray	682,681	W. B. Thompson	13,926
W. K. Kitchen	13,848	Benj. Tatham	22,194
Ed. Kaup	35,408	Jas. M. Thorburn	26,678
Eugene Ketletas	38,572	Adolph Ullman	11,109
Eugene Ketletas, Trustee	27,932	F. Verdin	24,821
Geo. W. T. Lord	176,522	J. J. Van Allen	27,293
John Lowrey	21,473	C. F. Ward	12,587
Joseph W. Lester	21,151	James Wilcox	26,348
Geo. Lake	18,371	Charles Wilcox	16,510
Andrew Mills	14,386	A. Wallack	15,460
C. Metzler	11,328	B. R. Winthrop	20,143
J. Maidhoff	12,475	Neziah Wright	23,917
W. B. Miles	21,998	R. Withers	16,233
Edwin Mead	37,801	W. H. Whitford	13,659
L. Marcotte	19,670	J. S. Young	41,390
Geo. McClure	16,685	C. Zeiger	10,965
Andrew Mount	15,652	C. C. Zucchi	17,301

GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, Esq., is the Assessor and MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Esq., the Collector of this District.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sun-stroke—The Sanitary Committee—The Cholera Reports.

In view of the fearful record of sun-stroke yesterday and day before, the Sanitary Committee have felt called upon to publish the following concerning the preliminary symptoms and treatment of sun-stroke:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, July, 1866.

SYMPTOMS.—A feeling of constriction, as if by a tight band about the head. A sensation of fullness and burning about the eyes, accompanied with dizziness and faintness.

The person affected should be immediately placed in the shade in a lying posture, with the head somewhat raised. The head should either be bathed with cold water, or a quantity of crushed ice, wrapped in a towel, should be applied, and a physician at once sent for. All clothing should be loosened, especially about the neck and waist. By order

SANITARY COMMITTEE
Metropolitan Board of Health.

CHOLERA.

The following note explains itself:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NO. 125
BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that cholera prevails at the military post at Hart's Island, East River, about eighteen miles from the City. Everything is being done by intelligent and efficient medical officers to mitigate the violence of the disease, and to prevent its extension. I bring this subject to your notice in order that the Board of Health may take such action as it may deem advisable from the contiguity of Hart's Island to the City of New-York.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. J. SLOAN, Bvt. Col. and Surg. U. S. A.,
Medical Director D. E.

Dr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent Board of Health, New-York City.

The official bulletin at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, for the twenty-hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was as follows: "LOUIS FERRETT, aged 62 years, a native of France, sculptor, dwelling on the top floor of No. 203 Forsyth-street, was reported ill of cholera on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening he was improving. The premises were disinfected, as usual. Mrs. SARAH BOAS, of No. 18 Pitt-street, was reported ill of cholera on Wednesday morning. A Sanitary Inspector was promptly sent with disinfectants and medicines. The patient died at 4:15."

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mrs. GUEST, of No. 280 Fourth-street, was down with severe diarrhœa on the 13th inst., and on the afternoon of that day, then suffering under severe cramps, she summoned a homeopathic physician, who attended her until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when reaction took place, and the patient slowly recovered. Dr. M. FRANCES COOPER, the physician in this case, describes the neighborhood as a cholera field, an entire block of dwellings there having no connection with the street sewers.

Dr. POOLEY went, yesterday, to investigate cases of supposed cholera at several places in his district, as follows: ELIZA RYAN, at No. 250 East Twelfth-street; MARY MOONEY and MARY EGAN, at No. 37½ Baxter-street; PETER MCPARTLAND, at No. 182 North Moore-street, and ANTHONY DEERING, at No. 125 Perry-street. It is presumed that nearly all of these were cases of diarrhœa.

ANN JOHNSON died at No. 61 James-street, after she had been sick only a few moments. It is supposed that her death was caused by cholera. It is also reported that EDWARD MILLER died at the Shakespeare Hotel of cholera.

OTHER MATTERS.

The mortuary returns at the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, thus far this week, are appalling, as may be seen by the following tabular statement of burial permits granted at that office since Saturday at noon:

Sunday till noon	92	Tuesday till noon	191
Monday till noon	151	Wednesday till noon	178
Total			612

During the heated term the Sanitary Superintendent will greatly enlarge his force of detailed sanitary inspectors, and keep two of these gentleman constantly in the central office, at No. 301 Mott-street, ready to start on the click of the telegraph, with medicines and disinfectants for any part of the City where cholera may be reported. A poster on the bulletin in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent calls all the sanitary inspectors together at that office at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning next.

A formidable delegation of shipwrights and others, who are employed in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. FRANCIS SWIFT & Co.'s offal pier in Brooklyn, waited upon President SCHULTZ yesterday, and expressed their indignation in unmeasured terms, threatening all sorts of evil to Mr. SWIFT and his offal. Mr. SCHULTZ informed the gentlemen that he is so hampered by contracts dating almost back to the year one, that he can do nothing further than compel Mr. SWIFT to desist from throwing overboard dead animals on his pier. The rest remains with the Brooklyn City Government.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATHLETICS OF PHILADELPHIA VS. IRVINGTON OF IRVINGTON, N. J.—THE IRVINGTONS BADLY BEATEN.

The Irvington Club, which acquired such a sudden notoriety for having beaten the champion Atlantics a few weeks ago, paid a visit to Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to play the first of a series of games with the champion club of Pennsylvania, the famous Athletics. An immense crowd was in attendance to witness the game, most of them being attracted by the prospect of seeing a pretty even match; but they were wofully disappointed, as the Athletics outbatted and outfielded their opponents, and won the game by the large score of 77 to 9. The Irvingtons were extremely nervous all through the game and did not play up to their usual mark. In the return game on their own ground they will undoubtedly do better. The Jersey boys were well cared for by the Philadelphians, and returned home on Wednesday defeated, but not disheartened. The following is the score:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, r. f.	3	2	Kleinfelder, r. f.	2	10
Walters, p.	3	1	McBride, p.	4	9
M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	1	Reach, 2d b.	2	10
Sweasy, 2d b.	3	1	Wilkins, s. s.	5	6
Crawford, s. s.	5	0	Berkenstock, 1st b.	3	8
H. Campbell, c. f.	1	1	Dockney, c.	4	8
Leonard, 3d b.	4	0	Gaskell, c. f.	3	9
Buckley, c.	2	1	Pratt, 3d b.	0	10
Lewis, l. f.	3	1	Pike, l. f.	4	7
Total	27	9	Total	27	77

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvingtons	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3—9
Athletics	14	7	1	8	3	9	25	7	3—77

Umpire—Mr. CHARLES AARSPACH, of the Olympic Club.

Home Runs—Kleinfelder, 1; Reach, 2; Berkenstock, 3; Dockney, 2; Pratt, 1; Pike, 1. Total, 10.

ECLECTIC VS. ACTIVE.

The second nines of these clubs played together at Hoboken on Tuesday, the game being won by the Eclectics by the score of 43 to 24, in seven innings. We give the score below:

ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
De Forest, c.	3	5	E. Tilton, 2d b.	1	5
Engle, c. f.	3	4	Osgood, 1st b.	1	4
Brown, 3d b.	1	6	W. Tilton, p.	3	2
Wright, 1st b.	3	4	Woods, c.	3	2
W. Humphrey, 2d b.	1	6	James, s. s.	3	1
Tallmadge, p.	2	5	Saunders, l. f.	1	2
M. Humphrey, l. f.	4	4	Coles, r. f.	4	2
Ackerson, s. s.	1	5	Foly, c. f.	2	3
Taylor, r. f.	3	4	Rodgers, 3d b.	3	3
Total	21	43	Total	21	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Eclectic	5	0	6	18	3	8	3—43
Active	12	3	0	6	1	2	0—24

Umpire—Mr. HOSFORD, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Dr. BELL and E. HOLLOCK.
Fly-catches—Eclectic, 6; Active, 7.
Home runs—W. HUMPHREY, 3; ACKERSON, 2; DE FOREST, 1; ENGLE, 1; BROWN, 1; WRIGHT, 2; total, 10; E. TILTON, 2; FOLEY, 1; total, 3.

THE GAMES TO-DAY.

The Excelsiors play the Unions to-day at Morrisania. Special train at 2, and return when the game is over. The Atlantics and Peconics play their return match to-day on the Capitoline grounds. A grand match will take place at Hoboken between the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen this afternoon, on which occasion much fun will be created and considerable lager consumed.

The Japanese Ambassadors' Gift to the Metropolitan Police.

In 1860 the three Japanese Ambassadors gave the Police of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore $20,000 as an earnest of their appreciation of the courtesies which the police of these cities had extended. New-York's share of this gift was $13,750, and this sum Rear Admiral DUPONT, the custodian, handed over to Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, to be delivered to the Police Commissioners. For a long time the Board discussed the ways and means of distributing the money; but at length they resolved to convert it into a fund, to be known as the Japanese Merit Fund, the interest to be awarded annually to meritorious officers of the force. In 1862 awards were made from the fund as follows: To Sergeants LUSH and CROPSEY, $125 each; to Patrolmen James Irving, Robert Reing, John Riorden, Francis L. Palmer, and William P. Williams, $100 each. But the giving of these rewards of merit stirred up jealousies in the force, and the Commissioners were about to seek another mode of disposing of the money, when a strong party was formed among the patrolmen with a view to getting an equal division of the entire fund; and to bring the subject to a test, Patrolman WILLIAM PEEL commenced an action to recover his share—or about $8—of the gift. It was agreed that this should be a test case, and it was accordingly carried up to the Court of Appeals.

The Police Commissioners have just received Judge LEONARD'S decision; and under it they acted at their meeting yesterday. The Judge finds nothing in police law authorizing them to give their subordinates gratuities, nor does he think the merit fund warranted by law. Therefore, he recommends that the money be incorporated with the Police Life Insurance Fund. The following extract from Chief Clerk HAWLEY'S minutes tells the rest of the story:

"On reading and filing the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of WILLIAM PEEL against the Board of Metropolitan Police and JOHN G. BERGEN, Treasurer, instituted by the plaintiff to recover an individual share, as patrolman, of a sum of money presented by the Japanese Embassadors to the police force, deciding that the members of the police force have no separate or individual right of action to recover an individual or separate share of such sum of money, and that this Board is authorized by law to transfer the same to the Police Life Insurance Fund, it was

Resolved, That the sum of money contributed by the Japanese Embassadors to the Metropolitan Police force, with the accumulated interest thereon, be paid into the Police Life Insurance Fund, for the benefit of the police force."

The one dividend of $750 awarded to meritorious officers, the $800 legal expenses, and certain other incidentals, have eaten up nearly all of the interest on the fund to date, and the amount to be turned over to the Police Life Insurance is only about $14,000.

Boating in the Harbor.

The following is the text of an order which was sent to the Police Captains of all riverside Precincts, yesterday, from the office of the Police Commissioners:

The Legislature, at its late session, enacted two laws having a bearing on the use of row and sail boats in the Metropolitan Police District. One of these, passed March 21, 1866, is entitled, "An act for the better Protection of Seamen in the Port and Harbor of New-York," which, beside regulating boarding houses, provides that it is a misdemeanor "for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board, or attempt to board, a vessel arriving in the Port of New-York, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf," without leave from the masters or owners.

The other, passed April 10, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the use of certain boats and vessels within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, (chap. 475,) provides for licensing row and sail boats by the Board of Police Commissioners, and requires that each boat, so licensed, shall be numbered and have the name and number of the boat, and the word "licensed" painted thereon in a conspicuous place. This act makes it a misdemeanor for any person except the owner or consignee of the vessel or cargo to go along side of, or hold any communication, intercourse or dealing with any person on board of an incoming or outgoing vessel while in the harbor of New-York.

This act also makes it the "special duty of the Metropolitan Police force to guard against any violation of its provisions," and also empowers them to make it their duty "to go on board and take possession of any boat or vessel which they shall see in any manner employed or used contrary to the provisions of the act, and to arrest and take before any magistrate in the City of Brooklyn, or in the City of New-York, or the County of Richmond, or the village of Flushing, any person or persons in charge of such boat or vessel, and make complaint against him for such offence."

You will instruct the members of your command to use their best efforts for the enforcement of these laws.

The Fire Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, present Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENG, BROWN and ABBE, the following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From the Chief Engineer, requisition for 100 copies Fire Alarm Stations and Localities; from same, requisition for supplies; from Hon. S. DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, in relation to fire-engine loaned him for protection of cotton; from JOHN W. SMITH, "line-man," in regard to charges against him; from ISAAC S. PARSONS, tendering resignation as member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; from JAMES OATES, Foreman of Engine No. 12, preferring charges against RICHARD COOK, JOSEPH MORAN and HENRY MURRAY, members of said Company; from W. H. WOOD, Foreman of Engine Company No. 24, preferring charge against WM. CAVANAGH, member of Engine No. 24; from JOHN J. CORLEY, Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 25, preferring charge against GEO. GASSELE, member of Engine No. 25; from ARNOT SPENCE, Foreman of Engine No. 29, preferring charge against LAWRENCE HAGGERTY, member of Engine No. 29; from Chief Engineer, advising that a new set of wheels be furnished Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 12.

Commissioner ENGS, from the Committee on Apparatus and Hose, offered a resolution to contract with FRANCIS YOUNG for four sets of wheels for Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 12; which was amended by Commissioner BROWN, that the work on same be done at the Repair Yard.

Commissioner ABBE, from the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, offered a resolution that DAVID CLUTE be appointed to fill the vacancy in Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; which was lost.

Commissioner ABBE moved that the action of the Board at its last meeting, in accepting the resignation of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, be reconsidered; which was carried.

Commissioner ABBE moved that MULLIGAN have leave to withdraw his resignation, which was carried. The Board then adjourned.

Sale of Seventy Thousand Tons of Coal.

Seventy thousand tons of anthracite coal were sold yesterday, by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. There was a full attendance of buyers, and the coal was taken at rates from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton less than the market prices, as follows:

30,000 tons lump coal, per ton	$8 50
7,000 tons steamer coal, per ton	6 50
8,000 tons steamer coal, per ton	6 25
20,000 tons grate coal, per ton	6 75
5,000 tons egg coal, per ton	6 75
8,000 tons stove coal, per ton	7 00
1,500 tons chestnut coal, per ton	5 50
1,000 tons chestnut coal, per ton	5 25

The coal is deliverable at Rondout, in tons of 2,240 pounds. The freight charge to this City is about 70 cents per ton.

The Alleged Beating and Robbing Case.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, July 18.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 17th inst., under the head of Brooklyn Items, you publish an article which reflects greatly against the character and standing of my place of business. The article to which I refer is, "A New-York Liquor Dealer Beaten and Robbed of $3,000," which I pronounce as untrue in every particular. The man SMITH referred to in the article is not, nor ever has been my bar-keeper. The facts, which will be substantiated hereafter, are simply these: The man styling himself JOHN C. OWENS, entered my place of business on the day in question and called for oysters, and while he and friends were about being served, suddenly rose from the table and challenged any Englishman to fight him, and commenced an indiscriminate assault on those present, who simply acted on the defensive. After he had been arrested by my orders, he made a statement to the officers at the Police-station, that he had been robbed of $3,000; but on being produced the following morning, before Justice DALEY, he made a complaint against Mr. SMITH, that he had been robbed of $300. This is a true statement of facts, and a warrant is now in the hands of officers for violent and unprovoked assault committed by him on that occasion. By publishing this contradiction you will confer a favor, and relieve my name and business from the stigma resting upon it from the publication of said article.

WM. J. LEURY, No. 145 Grand-street.

The Arrest of Alleged Emigrant Runners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

SIR: in your issue of Tuesday, 17th inst., is published an arrest of emigrant runners for attempting illegally to board the steamship *Iowa*, just arrived from Glasgow, Scotland. We the undersigned respectfully ask you to contradict the statement as to our being emigrant runners, being engaged in other legitimate business in this City, and most emphatically disclaim any intention of violating the recent boat-law passed by the Legislature, our object being simply to make inquiry whether a brother, sister, and sister-in-law were passengers on said vessel.

WILLIAM BROWN,
JAMES McDERMIN,
L. D. ROBERTSON.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—Mr. W. P. WOOD, of the Treasury Department, accompanied by Deputy Marshal POORE, discovered and seized a manufactory of spurious currency at Rossville, Staten Island, a day or two ago. The articles captured consisted of one press, with plates and rollers complete, for printing the currency; two steel plates of faultless execution; for printing off twelve pieces; backs and fronts, of the long twenty-five cent fractional currency; two plates for printing four pieces each, back and front, of the short twenty-five cent currency; a quantity of dies, rollers, several reams of printing paper, one drying press, six cans of green ink, two dozen fifty cent dies, a large assortment of engravers' tools, and about sixty thousand dollars in bogus currency, put up in bundles or packages of one hundred dollars each, all ready for delivery. The following persons were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the manufacture of the currency, and lodged in Richmond County Jail: HENRY HOLMES, *alias* Henry Hall, *alias* Little Hank, WILLIAM GURNEY, THOMAS WILLIAMS, THOMAS HALE, RICHARD WICKS, and HENRY GENNARD.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.—DENNIS G. FERGUSON, a pawnbroker, and JOHN LYNCH, his clerk, were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the great Lord bond robbery, which was perpetrated some time since. On Monday they were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $20,000 to answer at the General Sessions any indictment which might be found against them by the Grand Jury. They desired a preliminary examination before the magistrate, however, and 10 A. M. of yesterday was the hour agreed upon for such investigation. As neither the defendants nor their counsel appeared on time, Justice DOWLING decided not to wait for them, but to send the papers to the District-Attorney, to be laid before the Grand Jury as speedily as possible. The investigation promises to develope facts in reference to some other heavy robberies committed in different parts of the country.

PREVENTION OF SUN-STROKE.—A correspondent requests us to make it known to the community, more particularly to laborers, stage-drivers, cartmen, &c., that if they will put a cabbage leaf or any green leaves in the crown of their hat, to cover the head, there is not the least danger of being injured by the sun.

LAW REPORTS.

Cotton Cases—Important Questions of United States Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 17.

Before Judge Nelson.

The following opinion of His Honor Justice NELSON is of importance as settling a question of practice in the removal of suits by the writ of *certiorari* from the State tribunals to the Circuit Court of the United States:

In the matter of actions in the Supreme Court of New-York by Alexander Denniston and others vs. Simeon Draper.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion in three actions of replevin, brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to recover possession of some 461 bales of cotton. The defendant has taken proceedings to remove the litigation into this Court. The motion, on the part of the plaintiffs, is to test the legality of these proceedings, and to remand the causes back to the State Court. The second section of the act of March 2, 1833, (4 St. at L. P. 632,) provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the revenue laws of the United States, &c.; and the third section, "That in any case where a suit shall be brought in a State Court against any officers or other person for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or on account of any right, authority or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for such defendant, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the Circuit Court in and for the district in which he has been served with process, setting forth the nature of the suit, and verifying the petition by affidavit, together with a certificate of an attorney or counsel, setting forth that as counsel for the petitioner he has examined the proceedings against him and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true; which petition, &c., shall be presented to the said Circuit Court, &c., and shall be filed in the office of the Clerk, and the cause shall thereupon be entered upon the docket of the Court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that Court. The second then provides for the issuing of a writ of *certiorari* to the State Court requiring the same to send to the Circuit the record and proceedings in the cause; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the State Court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the same shall be deemed and taken to be removed to the said Circuit, and any further proceedings, trial or judgment in the State Court shall be null and void. The defendant in this action claims that he was an officer under the revenue laws of the United States, having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law; and that he was in possession of the cotton, and held it as captured, abandoned and confiscable property, under legal authority, and especially under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1864, March 3, 1863, and August 6, 1861, and has taken the proper proceedings for the purpose of removing the said causes from the State to the Circuit Court under the act of 1833, usually called the Force Act. As already stated, this motion has been made to remand the causes back to the State Court, or to quash the proceedings in this Court, on the ground that the defendant did not hold the cotton at the time of the replevin suits in the State Courts as an officer of the revenue laws, nor as a person authorized to hold it under the same; but, on the contrary, held it wrongfully and in violation of the rights of the plaintiffs in the property, and that he was simply a *tortfeasor*. We agree, if the petition and affidavit with the certificate of the counsel failed to bring the causes within the act of Congress providing for the removal it would be the duty of the Court, on motion, to remand them; and such order has also not unfrequently been entered in cases where it appeared clearly by the admission of the parties or otherwise, that they were not within the act of removal. But, in cases where the proceedings are in conformity with the act the removal is imperative, both upon the State and the Circuit Court; and, if the facts are seriously contested, they must be in a formal manner by pleadings and proofs in the latter court. The question of jurisdiction belongs to the Federal Courts, and must be heard and determined there. The statute is peremptory, "that the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said Court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that Court"—"and shall be deemed and taken to be moved to said Circuit Court and any further proceedings, trial or judgment therein in the State Court shall be wholly null and void." It is true, the plaintiff, after the removal of the cause into the Circuit, has no means, according to the course of proceeding in that Court, to raise the question of jurisdiction upon the pleadings; and which disability, doubtless, furnishes some plausibility of reason for the hearing of the question upon motion. But this mode of prosecuting it, which must be upon affidavits, oftentimes conflicting and irreconcilable, is most unsatisfactory, and should not be entertained unless from unavoidable necessity, with a view to ascertain the appropriate tribunal to hear and determine the cause. We are of opinion no such necessity exists. On the contrary, the very circumstance that the plaintiff can have no opportunity to present the question upon the pleadings should and will enable him to avail himself of the objection to the jurisdiction in any stage of the trial. If, when the evidence is closed, it shall appear that the causes were such as not to come within the cognizance of the Court under the act of 1833, it will be its duty to instruct the Jury that the Court had no jurisdiction of them, and to remand the same back to the State Court. The case of Pollard *vs.* Picket Dwight et al., (4 Cranch 421—428,) is an authority for this view. That was the case of a removal under the twelfth section of the judiciary act. The objection was taken to the jurisdiction, on error, to the Circuit, and Chief-Justice Marshal, after overruling the objection, observed, "Were it otherwise, the duty of the Circuit Court would have been to remand the case to the State Court in which it was instituted, and this Court would be bound now to direct that proceeding." (See also Diggs and Kieth *vs.* Wolcott, Lib. p. 179.) In cases where original jurisdiction is conferred upon the Circuit Court, as in the second section of the act under consideration, in behalf of a person who has received an injury for an act done in protection of the revenue laws, the jurisdictional question, whether or not the act was done within the meaning of the statute, may be raised by a plea in abatement, or to the jurisdiction. It has been held that, as it respects the citizenship of the parties as an ingredient of jurisdiction, advantages can be taken only by the proper plea in abatement. 1 Peters, p. 476. Whether this principle is applicable to an objection founded upon every other jurisdictional fact, is a question which, so far as we know, has not yet been decided. But the principle has no application to the case of original jurisdiction acquired indirectly by a removal from the State Court to this Court; as the defendant, then, is concerned, so far as the question of the removal is involved, to maintain the jurisdiction, and, as we have seen, the plaintiff, on the removal, has no opportunity, according to the practice of the Court, to present the question upon the pleadings. Although the Act gives to the person the right to sue in this Court for an injury to his person or property for an act done in protection of the revenue, it does not give the same right to the party claiming to have sustained an injury from such person; and hence the only judicial remedy is by a suit in the State Court, subject to the indirect original jurisdiction of this Court, in cases where it is given by removal into it. The causes, therefore, in question were properly instituted in the State Court, leaving the only question for consideration on this motion as to the legal effect of the removal; and as to that, we are of opinion, inasmuch as the act of Congress has been fully complied with it is not proper, if competent, for this Court to determine the disputed jurisdictional facts involving the right or legality of the removal upon motion; and that, inasmuch as the question of jurisdiction involving them cannot be raised upon the pleadings, the proper place to hear and determine them is on the trial, where the plaintiff is at liberty to take advantage of the objection. These cases afford a very strong illustration of the impropriety, if not impossibility, of determining this question upon motion, where the jurisdictional facts are contested. The petition for removal places the right upon the ground that the suit is brought in the State Court on account of acts done by the defendant under the revenue laws, or under color thereof, while acting as an officer, by virtue of the authority of the same, as more fully developed in the papers. The defendant claims to hold the cotton as captured, abandoned, and confiscable property under the acts of Aug. 6, 1861, March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. And in addition it is suggested that the cotton is confiscable as having been purchased for the purpose of running the blockade. The plaintiffs insist that the cotton, neither at the time it came into the possession of the defendant, nor at any time previously, fell within the provisions of either of these statutes, and that their (the plaintiffs') title to the same was complete and perfect at the time they were deprived of it. It is also further insisted that they have been deprived of the possession without due process of law, and against the guarantees of the Constitution; and that it is not competent for two of the Departments of the Government, the executive and legislative combined, to confiscate the property of the citizen without resort to the judicial department of the Government. As will be readily seen, the cases involve some of the gravest questions of fundamental law, and which are incidentally connected with the question of jurisdiction, and the facts upon which they arise should be presented in the most authentic form. Having arrived at this conclusion, the cases must be retained in this Court, as the proper tribunal to hear and determine the question of jurisdiction; and, that it cannot be heard and determined except on the trial, a question arises as to the disposition of the cotton in the meantime, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff. The act provides "that all attachments made, and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect, as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court." We do not doubt our authority to deal with this cotton, so as to preserve the right of all parties to the same during the litigation, and, if it should turn out in the end that this Court had no jurisdiction, to remand the same, or its proceeds, with the causes, to the State Court, if no disposition is made of the cotton by amicable adjustment, the subject may be brought before us by either party on reasonable notice to the other. We would, however, respectfully suggest the propriety of a sale of the article under the direction of the Court, the proceeds to be brought into registry, to abide the result of the litigation. Our practice is to direct such proceeds to be deposited with the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, at such interest as may be agreed on, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Messrs. Foster & Thompson, Charles O'Conor, Wm. M. Evarts and Francis Pierrepont, for Denniston & Co.; Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, U. S. Attorney, for Draper, and Mr. Charles Eames, Special Counsel for Treasury Department.

Liens on Vessels—Jurisdiction of Superior Court to Issue Warrants under the Act.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

William H. Delany, respondent, vs. *James E. Brett et al., appellants.*—The plaintiff on the 23d of September, 1864, furnished to the bark *Laura Russ*, a British vessel, two sails containing 223 yards, under a contract with the master to make them at 45 cents a yard. The vessel was attached Sept. 28, 1864, under the act of 1862, chapter 482, providing for the collection of demands against ships and vessels. The defendants gave a bond to discharge the vessel, and this action is brought upon the bond to recover the amount due.

The action was tried before Hon. C. L. Monell and a Jury, and the Jury rendered a verdict of $102 86, from which the defendants appealed. The following opinions were rendered by the Court:

ROBERTSON, CH. J.—This was an action upon a bond executed by the defendants in a certain penal sum, ($206,) conditioned to pay the amount of all claims and demands due the plaintiff, established to be subsisting liens on a certain vessel, (*Laura Russ*,) under an act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels, passed in April, 1862. (N. Y. Sess. L., 1862, p. 957.) It recites the issuing of a warrant of attachment against such vessel; but not that such bond was given to procure its discharge, nor is there any evidence that it was given for such purpose. The only objections on the trial were to the regularity of the issuing of the attachment. However irregular the attachment may have been, the bond was not void. (Ring *vs.* Gibbs, 26 Wend., 502; Franklin *vs.* Pendleton, 3 Sandf., 572, S. C. 7 N. Y., R. 508.) The only questions on the trial were as to the nature and amount of the plaintiff's claim, and whether it was a subsisting lien (same cases.) The execution of the bond was a waiver of irregularities. The Justices of this Court have authority to issue such warrants. (Renard *vs.* Harpons, 3 Kern, 259.) There was no necessity for filing a specification of the lien unless the vessel had left the port, (laws of 1862, 957, § 2,) and there was no proof that she had done so. The warrant recites that an undertaking was given, the defendants do not prove the contrary, and every intendment must be made against them. I concur in affirming the judgment with costs.

BARBOUR, J.—The objection of the appellants that the attachment against the vessel in this case was not allowed by an officer authorized by law to perform the duties of a Justice (of a Justice) of the Supreme Court at Chambers, is untenable. The statute expressly declares that the Chief Justice and each of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court, shall be and are authorized to perform all the duties which the Justices of the Supreme Court, out of term, are authorized to do and perform by any statute of this State. (3d R. S. 5th ed., p. 359, sec. 17.) It was not necessary that the application for the attachment should state in what place the specification was filed, for the act does not require the filing of a specification, unless the ship shall have left the port where the debt was contracted before such application is made, and in this case she still remained there.

If the specific objection to the attachment, because of the failure of the plaintiff to prove that an undertaking had been given, had been stated to the Court upon the motion of the defendant to dismiss the complaint, it is quite probable that the defect in the process in that regard might have been supplied, if the plaintiff had deemed it necessary. As the question was not raised and passed upon at the trial, there is no decision upon the points which we have power to review. Independent of that, however, we are bound to assume in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the Justice who issued the warrant of attachment, performed his duty by receiving from plaintiff the undertaking which required by the seventh section of the act, previous to issuing such warrant. The judgment must be affirmed with costs.

Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton, for plaintiff and respondent; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendants and appellants.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JULY 18.

Present Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

Mathias Fell, respondent, *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellants; judgment affirmed with costs. Wm. S. Cross and another, respondents, *vs.* Neal O'Donnel, &c., appellants; judgment affirmed with costs. John L. Wyman, appellant, *vs.* Patrick McElroy, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs. George Wilson, respondent, *vs.* Aaron J. Brown, appellants; judgment affirmed with costs. Pablo DeArieta *vs.* John Morrissey; order appealed from reversed with $10 costs. Patrick G. Murray *vs.* Benjamin G. Clark and others; judgment affirmed with costs. Edwin Keeler, Jr., appellant *vs.* O. Wisewall, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs. The Mayor of New-York et. al., respondent, *vs.* Thomas J. Munroe, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs. Chas. Devlin, respondent, *vs.* The Mayor et. al., appellants; order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

By Judge Brady.

Shaw *vs.* Redman; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

By Justice McCunn.

Lipman Wolf et. al. *vs.* Hyman Joseph; motion denied with $10 costs. Kaufman Hirsch et. al. *vs.* The Same; motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18, 8166.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109¼	100 Quick. Min. Co.	50½
6,000 U. S. 5s, '71. R	109	100 Spring M. Coal	78
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'62	107	100 At. Mail St. C.	115¼
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¼	50 N. Y. Cen.	102¾
3,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s		100 do	102½
First Ser.	103¾	10 do	101¾
3,000 do 2d Ser.	104	300 Erie R.	66
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.exC	70¼	1000 do	66¼
1,000 do	70¼	100 do s30	65
10,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		700 do 2d call	66¼
W. Loan	95¼	300 Reading R.	110¼
10,000 do	95¾	2000 do	110¾
40,000 do	95½	100 do 2d call	110½
10,000 do	96	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83¼
14,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	97	300 do	83
1,000 Erie 3d M	96¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
2,000 Harlem 1st M	101	100 do	85
5,000 Mich. C. 8s, New		50 Ill. Cen. R.	124
Loan	111	100 do	123¾
1,000 M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	60	100 do 2d call	124
8,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	97	250 Chic. & N. W.	36¼
6,000 Alt.&T.H.2d P.	82¼	500 do	37
40 Ocean Bank	100	100 do	36¾
10 Bk. of Comm'th	104	1200 Chic. & N.W. Pref.	65¾
35 Fourth N. Bk.	103¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	111
65 do	104	150 do	111½
5 Metro. Bank	120	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	97½
15 Del. & Hud. Canal	150	100 do	97¼
80 West. U. Tel.	53¼	300 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	99
100 do 2d call	53½	80 do	99¼
900 Boston W. P.	32	100 do	99½
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	22	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68¼
52 Penn. Coal Co.	157	100 McGr. West. R.	22

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	70	200 Chi. & N. W.	36¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¼	100 do	36½
100 West. U. Tel	53¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	65¾
200 N. Y. Central	102¾	100 do	65½
300 do	102¾	400 Chi. & R. I.	97¾
100 Erie R.	66¾	100 do b10	97½
200 Hud. R. R.	115	600 Mar. & C. 1st P.	44
100 P., F. W. & C.	99½		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		50 At. Mail S. Co.	112
Sec. Ser.	103¾	300 New-York Cen.	103¼
10,000 N. Car. 6s	85¼	300 P., F.W. & C.	99¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69¾	200 Erie R.	66¾
8,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95¾	100 do b60	67
2,000 do	95¾	100 do	66¾
5,000 Mar.&Cin.1st M.	80	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	85
28 Fourth National	104	100 Chi. & N. W.	36¾
100 Cum. Coal P.	46¼	500 do b10	36¾
100 West. U. Tel	53¼	800 do	36¾
100 Bos. Water P.	31¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	65¾
100 do	32	100 Chic. & R. I.	97¾
200 Ashburton Coal	16	300 do 2d call	97¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	52¼	200 N. Y. Central	102
100 do b3	52½	200 Ill. Cen. R.	123
100 Mar. Min. Co.	11¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
100 West. U. Tel.	53¾	700 Chic. & R. I.	97
1700 Erie R.	65½	200 do b3	97
800 do	65¼	200 do b10	57½
500 do s3	65½	500 P.,Ft.W.&C. x-d	99
600 do b3	65½	100 Chic. & N. W.	36¾
700 do	65¾	200 do b3	36½
500 do b3	65¾	200 do b15	36½
400 do s3	65½	200 do c	36½
800 do	65½	200 do s10	36¾
300 do s3	65½	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	65¾
300 M. S. & N. I.	83½	200 do b10	65¼
200 do b10	83¾	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	44¼
400 do s3	83¾	100 do s60	44
200 do b3	83¼	100 do b10	44¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	46¼	1100 M. S. & N. I. R.	83
100 do s3	46¾	200 do b15	83¼
100 Canton Co.	52½	200 do s3	83
200 Mariposa Pref.	22	1000 do	83¼
500 Erie Railroad	66¾	900 Clev. & Pitts.	85
400 do b3	66¾	300 Chi. & R. I.	97½
300 do b3	66½	100 do s10	97¼
400 do	66¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	36¾
800 do b3	66½	100 do b10	36¾
1600 do	66¼	100 do s30	36¾
600 do s3	66¼	300 do b3	37¼
1600 do s3	66	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	65¾
500 do	66¼	200 do b3	65¼
800 New-York Cen.	103¼	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d	99¼
100 do b30	103¼	100 do b10	99¾
300 do s3	103¼	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr. b30	44¼
200 do b3	103¾	200 do s30	44¼

WEDNESDAY, July 18—P. M.

The later European news by the *Africa*, received early in the forenoon, discouraged the upward turn in Gold noticed yesterday, and the sales soon after fell below 150 ℘ cent., and the price stood about 149⅞ ℘ cent. at the close of regular 'Change hours. After the Boston mail of last night there was not much done in Exchange. The next mail will not go out until Saturday evening, and remitters are not disposed to anticipate their arrangements. The rate on London, 60 days, is 109@109¼ ℘ cent.; on Paris, short sight, f.5.8¾ to the dollar. The Export movement of Domestic Produce has been nearly doubled from the previous week or two, being to the value of over four million of dollars.

The employment for Money among the Brokers is on a fair scale at 5@6 ℘ cent., with exceptional loans at call at 4 ℘ cent. There is a demand for first-class 60 days@4 months paper at 6 ℘ cent. The reimbursement of the Treasury Certificates of Twelve Months Indebtedness, heretofore a favorite security with money lenders, (including the large Banks,) has thrown a large amount of Money on the Street for temporary employment. A good many of the lenders are taking the new 5-20 Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cents. of the United States at 105¼@105½ ℘ cent., the only description of United States Stocks at present in very free supply on the market. They pay at the present rate of Gold nearly or quite 9 ℘ cent. per annum Currency interest. The old 5-20s of 1862 are in good request for transmission to Europe, at about 107 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange is firm in prices and quite generally active on the Railway list. The speculation in Erie Shares has partially changed hands since the heavy realizations at the close of last week at 74@76 ℘ cent. The precipitate fall which this movement caused on Monday night and yesterday, down to 63¾ ℘ cent. was followed by a recovery to 66@66½ ℘ cent. to-day, and some new parties are supposed to have come into the market to *Bull* the Stock. The rise on New-York Central continued up to 102¾@103 ℘ cent. The activity in the Northwest Stocks of both classes was also again marked, and there was a renewed demand for Reading, Rock Island, Toledo and Illinois Central, and a firm feeling in Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern.

At the close of business late in the afternoon, the Government securities were steady; the railways somewhat dull, but without much yielding in prices. At 5 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	N. West Pref.	65	65½
U. S. 5-20s	107¼	107	Rock Island	96¾	97¼
U. S. 7.30s	104	104	Fort Wayne	98¾	99¼
N. Y. Central	101¾	103¼	Cumb'land Coal	46¼	43¾
Erie	64¾	65½	Quicksilver	50¼	50¼
Hudson	114½	115	W. U. Telegraph	53½	53¼
Reading	110¼	110¼	Mariposa Pref.	22½	22
Mich. Southern	82¾	83	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	123	123¾	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27¼
Pittsburgh	84¼	85	American Gold	150¾	149¾
Missouri 6s	79¼	79¾	Bills on London	109½	109¾
Northwest	36½	36¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Ocean	100
Manhattan	132	Mercantile	113
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	119
America	130	Corn Exchange	110
City	190	Continental	98
Phenix	100	Commonwealth	103
Tradesmen's	135	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Central National	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	112½	First National	210
Commerce	110	Fourth National	103¾
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	104	N. J. Central 2d M	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76		Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. &Ch. 3d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92¼
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	91
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96¼
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st Mort.	97
Pac. R. 7s guar'd by Mo	75	Chi. & Alt. Income	88¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	76	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	45
Rock. & West'n Bds	98		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,210,059 27; including for Customs, $351,000; Gold Notes, $663,000. Payments, $1,181,121 06. Balance, $89,258,151 71.

The Illinois Central Company have declared their half-yearly Dividend of five ℘ cent. payable Aug. 1—the transfers to close on Friday, July 20. The New-Jersey Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ℘ cent., also papable Aug. 1.

We have been favored with the following Opinion of Justice NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, (Circuit of Southern New-York,) on the question of taxing the Sales of Bankers, while acting as both Bankers and Brokers, for their own account.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Clarke, Dodge & Co. vs. The United States and S. Shook, Collector, and S. P. Gilbert, Assessor.—In June last a motion was argued by Mr. John E. Burrill, counsel for Clark, Dodge & Co., to continue an injunction to restrain the collection of taxes claimed by the Collector of Internal Revenue to be payable on sales of Stocks and Securities.

In the bill plaintiffs stated that they were bankers, duly licensed as such, and that their transactions were as follows:

1. They receive such securities for sale and discount, and in such cases make sales.

2. They lend and advance on such securities, and in such cases sell to reimburse themselves.

3. They buy and sell such securities on their own account.

4. In the fourth paragraph of the bill they stated that they received orders to buy, and in such cases bought in their own names and transferred to their principal on repayment, and in case of non-payment sold to reimburse themselves.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue claimed that plaintiffs were liable to pay taxes on all sales made by them in the classes of transactions above enumerated, and also that even if they would have been exempt from taxation on such transactions had they confined themselves to the business of bankers; the fact that they did business as brokers deprived them of that exemption and subjected them to taxation in regard to all their sales in the same manner as if they were not bankers.

In support of the application affidavits were read, showing the course and custom of dealing in New-York.

In opposition to the motion, Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, read an opinion of the Attorney-General and the instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Collectors and Assessors.

The counsel for Clarke, Dodge & Co. made substantially these points:

1. The tax imposed by the 99th section of the Revenue Act is imposed upon brokers, and not on bankers.

2. The 79th section of same act expressly authorizes bankers to "receive stocks and securities for sale or discount," and to "lend and advance on such stocks and securities," and this necessarily carries with it the right to sell the same, either to reimburse themselves or to discharge the duty to sell imposed by the receipt of such stocks for the purpose of sale.

3. That the transactions in the *fourth* sub-division of the bill mentioned were equally exempt, because:

(*a*.) No tax is imposed on the *purchase* of stocks and and securities, but only on the sales.

(*b*.) When the purchase is made no tax or duty is payable until the banker *sells*.

(*c*.) In such cases no sale is made unless by *order* of the principal or to reimburse the amount paid by the banker on the purchase, and in either case the transaction is within the category of "stocks received for sale or on which loans or advances are made."

4. That the distinction between the banker and the broker is clear and well defined, and that even if it should be that the transactions above mentioned were such as a broker might engage in, this did not convert the banker into a broker, or deprive the banker of his exemption.

5. That even if the transactions in the fourth or other sub-divisions should be decided to form part of a broker's business, and taxable as such, this did render the plaintiff taxable in respect to transactions which formed a part of the business of bankers.

6. That by combining the business of a banker and broker, the banker did not lose the exemption to which he was entitled as banker.

7. That even if the plaintiffs were taxable in respect to transactions had on account of others, this did not render them taxable on transactions made on their own account.

8. That the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Fisk & Hatch, decided that bankers were exempt from taxation upon all transactions as bankers.

9. That in the case of Cutting, that Court decided that a broker doing business under the 9th paragraph of section 79 was liable to pay taxes on all transactions specified in that paragraph.

10. That the Supreme Court had *not* decided that a banker licensed under the first subdivision of section 79 was liable to pay any tax on the business for which he is so licensed, nor that where bankers engage in transactions on which brokers likewise engage, that they thereby lose such exemption as bankers.

The District-Attorney controverted these propositions, and, in addition to the oral argument, filed a pointed brief, in which the questions were thoroughly discussed.

The following is the opinion of Justice NELSON, which was filed in the case:

The bill is filed, in this case, against the defendants, who are the assessors and collectors of the Thirty-second Collection District of New-York, under the internal revenue laws, for the purpose of restraining them from the assessment and collection of a tax claimed to have accrued against the plaintiffs as bankers, doing business as brokers, within said district, under the following circumstances:

The plaintiffs have a license as bankers, and have from time to time received at their banking-house stocks, bonds and bullion for sale, and also have, during the same time, received bills of exchange and promissory notes for discount and sale, and did discount and sell the same on and for the account of the parties from whom received, and charged the customary compensation as bankers; and also, during the time aforesaid, did, at their banking-house, lend and advance moneys to various parties, on stocks, bonds and bullion, and, after such advances and loans, did sell said stocks, bonds and bullion, on account of the parties from whom the same were received, and to whom the moneys were lent and advanced, deducting from said sales the moneys so loaned and advanced, with the interest and customary charges as bankers; and also bought and sold stocks, bonds, &c., on their own account, and not on commission or for others. The tax claimed as having accrued out of the above dealings is 1-20th of 1 ℘ centum, monthly, on all the sales of the stock, bonds, &c., under the 99th Section of the act (13 U. S. St. p. 273) which imposes the tax on brokers, and "bankers doing business as brokers." The question in the case is, whether or not the plaintiffs in carrying on the aforesaid business under a banker's license, are to be regarded as bankers doing business as brokers. The 1st subdivision of this 79th section (p. 251) enacts that bankers employing capital, not exceeding $50,000, shall pay $100 for a license, and two dollars for every thousand over this amount—and then defines the term banker: "Every person, firm, company, &c., having a place of business: (1) where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order; (2) where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes; (3) where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act." Besides the license fee exacted, the banker, under the 110th section, (p. 277,) pays a tax of 1-24 of 1 ℘ centum monthly upon the average amount of deposits—1-24 of 1 ℘ centum monthly upon the average amount of the capital of his bank beyond the amount invested in United States bonds—1-12 of 1 ℘ centum monthly on the average amount of circulation if issued by any bank—and in addition, 1-6 of 1 ℘ centum monthly on the amount of circulation beyond 90 per centum of the capital. The license fee and the above tax are the burdens imposed on the banker for the privileges conferred. Now among these is the privilege of doing the business set forth in the bill of complaint, and to which we have referred at large; and yet, it is claimed, the plaintiffs are liable to the additional tax as brokers specified in the 99th section of the act. According to this construction the license or privilege of the banker would be of little value. He might, indeed, receive deposits and pay them out, advance or lend money on stocks, bonds, &c.; but in case of default of repayment, he must not sell the pledge to reimburse himself—he may receive stocks, bonds, &c., for discount or sale, but is not at liberty to sell. If he does, it is insisted he instantly becomes a broker, and liable to the broker's monthly tax, in addition to the banker's, which he has already paid. We cannot agree to this view of the act. On the contrary, we are satisfied the banker is both, by express terms, as well as by necessary implication, empowered to carry on the business, authorized under his license, to its practical and useful results. That, when he is authorized to lend or advance money on stocks, bonds, &c., he has the right in case of default in the repayment, to convert the security into money by way of reimbursement—and, when authorized to receive stocks, bonds, &c., for sale, he may sell the same without, in either instance, making himself a broker. The United States *vs.* Fisk *et al.*, decided at the last term, carried the privileges of the banker far beyond the present case; for it was there held that he could purchase and sell stocks, bonds, &c., for himself, and on his own account, under his license—a business not specified in the definition of a banker. That case, in effect, decided that any business which a banker could carry on, as such, did not fall within the ninety-ninth section of the act. The case of the plaintiffs, as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the bill, is, in substance, as follows: That in carrying on their business as bankers, they purchase stocks, bonds, &c., for others, but make the purchases in their own name, and advance their own money, and take the transfers in their own name, and hold the stocks as security for repayment by the persons for whom purchased; and on receiving such repayment, interest and customary charges, delivers the stocks, bonds, &c., as per agreement—or, in default of repayment, they sell the same to reimburse themselves. This business is not only outside of the business of a banker, as defined by the act, but comes directly within that of a broker, and subject to the tax under the 99th section. But, it is urged, that if the plaintiffs, in any of their dealings in stocks, bonds, &c., are brought within the category of bankers doing business as brokers, their whole business, as bankers, is thereby brought within it, and subject to the brokers' tax; and this extraordinary proposition is supposed to be decided in the case above referred to. The ninth subdivision, (p. 252,), declaring who shall be a broker, is as follows: "Every person, firm, or company, &c., (except such as hold a license as a banker, whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, &c., shall be regarded as a broker." The exception takes the banker out of the category of broker, and to make it more clear what was intended by the exception, a proviso is added, "that any person holding a license as a banker shall not be required to take out a license as a broker;" meaning, obviously, that he may do business as a broker under his license as a banker. But, surely, there is nothing in the provision which thus permits the business both of a banker and broker to be carried on under the banker's license that suggest the idea, or gives any countenance to it, that dealing in both capacities merges the banker into the broker, so as to subject all his dealings to the broker's tax. The fair and natural inference would seem to be the other way, namely: that the broker is merged in the banker. But, we suppose, the reasonable and proper conclusion is, that although the license of banker authorizes him to do the business of a broker without further payment of money, yet, so far as he may do that business, he is to be regarded as a broker, and must pay the broker's tax. This we think is not only the natural conclusion and fair legal effect from the provisions of the law referred to, but is confirmed, as will be seen, by the language of the 99th section, imposing the tax on brokers, as follows: "That all brokers and bankers doing business as brokers shall be subject to pay the following duties," &c.; clearly enough implying that the banker, beside carrying on his own business, may also engage in business as a broker; but in such case, and as respects the business done as a broker, he must pay the tax imposed over and above what he has already paid as a banker. This view of the statute was taken in the case of the United States *vs.* Fisk *et al.*, and is stated in the opinion in a few words: "Now, a banker," says Mr. Justice Grier, "pays a much higher license-tax than a broker, and is permitted to prosecute or carry on the business or profession of a broker without paying any further license; but, if he prefers, he may not combine that business with his own." Without pursuing the case further, an injunction must issue in conformity with the above opinion. If any difficulty arises in the settlement of this order, it can be referred to me.

John E. Burrill, counsel for Clark, Dodge & Co.; S. G. Courtney, U. S. D. A. for defendants.

The Court also rendered decisions and opinions in another case submitted at the same time as follows:

Lewis Einstein et al. vs. Sheridan Shook.—NELSON, C. J.—There is one question in this case not involved in the case of Clark and others against Gilbert and Shook, nor in any case heretofore before this Court; and that is, whether or not a banker, who purchases and sells stocks, bonds, &c., for others, and, therefore, falls within the category of a banker doing business as a broker, but who sells the stocks, bonds, &c., through intervention of a broker, is liable to pay the broker's tax under section 99. The argument is that the tax on the sales has already been paid by the broker called in and who actually made them. As this case came before the Court on short notice, at the close of the sitting we will hear a reargument on the point, and at the same time an explanation by affidavit by either party, as to the mode and manner of conducting the business thus claimed to be exempt from the tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 12 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 9,010 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. Corn Meal, 12,942 bushels Wheat, 210,921 bushels Corn, 27,400 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 219 pkgs. Pork, and 204 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request, and firm in price. Pots, $8 12@$8 37. Pearls at $15 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 512 bbls., including, 417 bbls. Pots, and 95 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The principal feature of the trade has been the auction sale of Pittston Coal, which took place to-day, and which showed a marked depression in prices. The total amount of coal disposed of was 70,500 tons, including 30,000 tons lump coal, $6 50; 7,000 tons steamer coal, $6 50; 8,000 tons steamer coal, $6 25; 10,000 tons grate coal, $6 75; 5,000 tons egg coal, $6 75; 8,000 tons stove coal, $7; 1,500 tons chestnut coal, $5 50; 1,000 tons chestnut coal, $5 25 per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Newburgh, N. Y.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14½c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Opened tamely and closed with a rather better home and export inquiry, at essentially unchanged prices. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 91 bales. The following, from the circular of Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT for the *Cuba* is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,963,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,181,500 bales; exports to France, 211,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales; total exports, 1,460,500 bales; stock on hand, 300,000 bales. Of which, during the past week, included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 10,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,500 bales; exports to France, 2,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, ——; total exports, 6,500 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	6,444
Receipts since July 1	21,930
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	398,823
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	828,631
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,625

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 24c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33c.; Hope, 29c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Empire, 13½c.; London Manufacturing, 18½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven in active demand at former prices. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.'s Byron and Garrote Nos. 1, Extra French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Eastern A, 28c.; Easton B, 26c. Stripes—Haymaker, 29c.; Eagle, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at a further material reduction in prices, yet has not been in much request, even for home use. Sales since our last, 5,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 85; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 05@$10, chiefly at $7 10@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$7 85
Extra State	7 10	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@16 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$13 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 875 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is lower and very irregular, with no inquiry of moment from millers or shippers. Sales have been confined to small lots of Milwaukee Club at $2 13@$2 15 ℘ bushel, which are extreme prices. Corn is in active request and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, afloat and in store, at 82c.@83½c. for unsound, and 83½c.@85c., chiefly at 84c.@84½c. for new mixed Western, and $93½c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. New Oats continue quiet and depressed. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@51c., and Wisconsin at 58c.@60c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy and lower; sales 5,000 bushels North River at $1 16@$1 20 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 60c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at steady rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Copper is dull and drooping. Iron and Lead are quiet, but held firmly. Tin has been in more request at stronger prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32c.@32½c., ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron $46@$48; Scotch Pig, $47@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined $100@$110 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $7 25@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 7c.@7½c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin 19½c.@19½c. in gold; Banca Tin, 20c.@20½c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and depressed to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@70c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 50@$9 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 81 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand and firmer, at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude, 36c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, closing with more firmness. Sales since our last 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $31 20@$31 50 for new Mess, closing at $31 37 cash; $29 50@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27@$28 for new (one and Winter cured) Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. new mess at $32 for delivery to October, buyer's option, at $32; and $31 37½ for do., August delivery, seller's option, per bbl. Cut meats are quiet at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 375 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 21c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams rule quiet at $45 ℘ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 27c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do. and Pennsylvania, and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in limited demand at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	31	@33
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5	@8
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb	10	@15
Ohio Dairies	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb	6	@8

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures. Sales since our last, 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at from 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 27,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Nothing new in this line. All the dealers seem to have "shut up shop," from sheer despair. "Nobody wants whisky, and no price can be named for it," is the burden of the brokers' talk, day after day.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 21,000 bushels Corn, at 4¼d.@4½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 21,000 bushels Corn, at 5¼d.@6d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Characters by Sig. Bellini, Mlle. Carrissa, Signors Errani, Marras and Fossati. Sig. Carlo Patti. Musical Director, Signor Torriani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. - BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on a bill to increase the pay of army officers; also, adversely, on a bill to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of transportation between the East and West. Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to fund the public debt. It was taken up, amended and made the special order for to-day. The first and second sections, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue five per cent. bonds were stricken out. The Civil Appropriation Bill was reported from the Finance Committee. A bill was introduced to dispose of certain public lands to Union soldiers as homesteads. The bill to bridge the Mississippi at Quincy, Keokuk and other points was taken up for the purpose of agreeing to certain House amendments. The House amendments were agreed to, with an amendment requiring the consent of the States on both sides, where it is proposed to build a bridge. The death of Senator LANE was announced.

In the House the amendment of the Senate to the House bill creating the grade of general in the army was taken up and amended by inserting instead of the words "of the line" the words "of the regular army," so that the General's aides-de-camp shall be selected from the regular army. This it was said was the intention of the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment, as amended, was concurred in. The contested election case of KOONTZ and COFFROTH, from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, was called up and decided in favor of the former. Mr. KOONTZ was therefore sworn. The Senate bill relating to the public schools of the district, providing that the school fund shall be apportioned equally for the education of white and colored children was passed. Mr. ALLEY, from the Select Committee to investigate the assault on the clerk of the Post-office, Committee, made a report in part, recommending the discharge from custody of EDWARD TOWERS, there being no evidence sufficient to warrant his detention. The Senate amendments to the resolution providing for a joint Committee of Retrenchment were concurred in. An amendment instructing the Committee to inquire into the accounts and statements in reference to the Government debt and the management thereof was agreed to. The amendments to the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked. The Senate amendments to the bill to reorganize the Supreme Court were concurred in. The revised Tariff Bill was considered and passed under the operation of the previous question by a large majority—yeas 88, nays 34. The 25th of July was fixed for the adjournment of Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. WM. L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia, has resigned his commission, and is about retiring from the service, having been connected for a period of two years with the Quartermaster's Department at Fortress Monroe and Richmond during some of the most important movements of our armies, and was especially complimented by the Department at Washington for the invaluable services rendered in fitting out the two expeditions against Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Brevet Brig.-Gen. BLUNT succeeds Gen. JAMES.

A serious disturbance has arisen at Drummondtown, on the eastern shore of Virginia, between the white residents and negroes, originating in the former evincing a determination to disarm all negroes found carrying firearms and other deadly weapons. The agent of the Bureau telegraphed to Gen. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of the district, and Lieut. CROSLEY, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, with a detail of men, was dispatched to the scene of trouble.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post* writes of the battle-fields of Forts Henry and Donelson, to which he has just paid a visit. He says the few dead of Fort Henry are buried just without the fort. At Donelson the chief battle took place on the ridges of land three-quarters of a mile from the fort. The graves of our soldiers are scattered over these ridges of land for three or four miles about. When the National Cemetery is established at this point it is estimated that it will contain about one thousand headstones.

Efforts are in progress for establishing steamboat communication between Egg Harbor City and New-York, it having been ascertained that the water in the Mullica River and channels are sufficiently deep to afford a safe entrance to the ocean. An experimental trip was made a few days since by the steamboat *Fountain*, which proved satisfactory. A railroad will also be constructed from Egg Harbor City to the river, a distance of five miles.

Two travelers, says the Nashville *Banner*, said to be from Alabama, were shot in Smith County, a few days ago, while riding along the road from Carthage to Chestnut Mound. One of them was shot in the back of the head by a man whom he had permitted to mount the saddle behind him, and the other was shot by a companion of the scoundrel on foot. The murderers rifled the clothes of their victims, and went westwardly with the horses.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "The supply of apples in this region will not be so abundant as was promised several weeks ago. The young fruit set well, but it has since fallen from the trees, so that not more than a quarter of a crop will be gathered. The heavy frost of May 25 is supposed to have been the cause of this disaster. There will, however, be a much better crop than last year."

The Southern papers say that a telegraph company is in process of organization, with a capital of one million dollars, to operate in the Southern States. Gen. KIRBY SMITH is President, with his headquarters at Louisville, and Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL Vice-President. More than half the stock is already subscribed.

A Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have made an inspection of the condition and progress of the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal, around the Falls in the Ohio River. The work of enlarging the canal was commenced in 1860, and it was expected that it would be completed in five years. The original estimate of the engineer of the whole cost was $1,800,000. To complete the work and put into working order, according to the estimate of the engineer, will require $365,000 and two low-water seasons.

Council Bluffs having been fixed upon as the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is elated with its prospects. With one continuous line of railroad to Chicago on the east, a distance of over 500 miles; the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad on the south; the Union Pacific on the west, with a prospect of two more roads leading from the Mississippi, it anticipates being the great railroad centre of Iowa.

In San Francisco the police have discovered a gang of thieves, the oldest of whom is not over 16 or 17 years of age, with a regular organization, who have constructed caverns underneath sidewalks in unfrequented localities, in which they burrow, and from which they construct tunnels to adjacent stores, conveying their stolen goods thence to the upper air.

A serious accident occurred at Waterford last week. ERASTUS W. SMITH, Esq., superintending engineer of the ram *Dunderberg*, was out driving with his wife when she was thrown from the wagon and her leg badly broken. Mr. SMITH got himself entangled in one of the wheels, and was badly bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken.

Gen. CONNOR arrived at Denver on the 5th, *en route* to Salt Lake. Denver papers of the 7th repeat the report that Gen. POPE has been relieved of the command of the Western Department and assigned to that of the East, *vice* Gen. HOOKER, and add that Gen. HANCOCK will probably succeed Gen. POPE.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday contains, as usual, the necrology of Harvard College of the past year. The ascertained number of deaths during the year is thirty-three; six others, who died in previous years, but were not before reported, are also included in the report.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in Hanover, N. H., on Monday afternoon, and met an enthusiastic reception at Dartmouth College. He is the guest of Prof. DIXI CROSBY. Chief Justice CHASE, who accompanied him, is the guest of Prof. PATTERSON, member of Congress from New-Hampshire, and also Senator elect.

On last Saturday the steamer *George Appold* carried to Boston from Norfolk 565 barrels of vegetables and fruits, 745 boxes tomatoes and 4 crates of melons, and about thirty freed people, for whom situations in families in Boston have been procured by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The effects of the Hampden Fire Insurance Company, of Springfield, were yesterday to be sold at auction, by order of the Directors. The company was on the point of winding up previous to the Portland fire, by which they lost very heavily.

Accounts of the crops in Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Illinois are favorable. Most of the wheat has been harvested in excellent condition, and is abundant in quantity. The prospects of corn are unusually promising.

Gov. PATTON has returned to Alabama, having not only negotiated a large amount of State bonds for the relief of the destitute, but received abundant voluntary contributions from Missouri and Illinois, the only two States he visited.

GEORGE A. BAILEY, one of the editors of the Washington *Globe*, and formerly a resident of Portland, has contributed to the sufferers by the fire in that city the sum of $1,000.

The general agent of the Associated Press yesterday received information from Mr. FIELD that the Valentia end of the Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst.

The Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, have leased the new hotel now being built in Springfield, Ill. It is to be called the Springfield Hotel, and will be opened about Dec. 1.

The President, after a close examination of the evidence in Col. PAULDING's case, has peremptorily refused to interfere in the execution of the sentence.

Owing to a press of work on hand, the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday directed his subordinates to remain at their desks until 4 instead of 3 P. M.

Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, signed the address of the Democratic members indorsing the National Convention, but his name was accidentally omitted in the publication thereof.

Chancellor STEELE, of Tennessee, has decided that all directors and others, who carried off the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, are responsible for all losses sustained by such action.

A meeting was held at New-Orleans last Thursday night, to revive the scheme of building a railroad to Houston, Texas. A line of telegraph between the two cities is already under way.

About seven thousand Scandinavians have passed through Chicago this season for Minnesota, and more are expected.

Over $50,000 in gold had been subscribed in Montreal for the Portland fund up to the evening of July 10.

The Boston caulkers continue their strike—while the owners and master mechanics are firm in their refusal to yield.

The United States Paymaster's office in Albany was discontinued on Monday, in pursuance of orders from Washington.

It is expected that the Albany Fenians arrested at Malone will be tried in Troy at the next session of the United States Court.

The Mrs. ROGERS, accused of starving infants in Lawrence, Mass., is but 18 years of age.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, the cases of 188 plaintiffs against the Metropolitan Board of Excise were disposed of. The temporary injunctions heretofore granted were made permanent. There were some four or five suits pending in this Court in which the plaintiffs are residents of Brooklyn, and in those the temporary injunctions against the Board have been dissolved. Hence, for aught that appears up to the present time, the Police and the Excise Board may go to work in Brooklyn and enforce the law there in the same manner they undertook to do it in this City previous to the issuing of the injunctions in the Common Pleas, the Supreme Court of that district having decided the law to be constitutional.

Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE, were at dead level in point of interest. Several officers were tried for arresting liquor venders "without cause or provocation," and others were called up and merely reprimanded for failing to perform full patrol duty during the heated term. Trials are hereafter to be held once a fortnight until the thermometer descends to something like reasonable figures.

During the storm yesterday, the lightning struck St. John's Chapel and St. Teresa's Church in this City, and also the spire of the Presbyterian Church in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn. The damage in each case was trifling. A woman, living in a house in Marion-street, near Howard-avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, and a man who was sweeping a gutter in Fulton-avenue was prostrated by the electric fluid.

Two authenticated cases of cholera were reported on the Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin yesterday—one fatal. The Sanitary Inspectors were quite busy all day investigating reports of supposed cholera; but at 5 o'clock last evening only the two cases reported on the bulletin had been verified.

The fund for the relief of the Portland sufferers yesterday amounted to $113,558; that of the Citizens' Committee amounted to $70,773 75. Another appeal has been made to the public, assuring them that no effort will result in adequate relief to the sufferers.

The Police Captains of the riverside precincts received orders yesterday to enforce the act requiring every boatman in the harbor to take out license, and paint and number his boat as the Police Commissioners shall prescribe.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was to have been held last evening, but a quorum was not present, and the members separated without transacting any business. The next meeting is to be held on the first Wednesday in September.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, the long-contested Japanese fund business was settled by a resolution directing Treasurer BERGEN to put the money—now amounting to about $14,000—into the Police Life Insurance fund.

Gold fell below 150 per cent. again on the foreign advices yesterday. Money very easy. Government Stocks steady. The Railway speculation firm until near the close of business, when the general bidding was reported dull.

General business was without any special animation yesterday. At the Produce Exchange the only active trade was in Corn, which was a shade firmer. In other articles transactions were on a restricted scale, and prices were irregular. Freights were dull.

The National Union Convention.

Judge HUGHES, of Indiana, addressed the following letter to Gov. MORTON. It is a sensible and seasonable admonition:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1866.

GOV. MORTON: The proposed Philadelphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic Party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic Party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders, and let sufficient time elapse for the grass to grow on the graves of the heroic dead. For the present I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and to keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regular Democratic ticket in Indiana. I heartily approve of the President's policy, and regard him personally with esteem and friendship, and I would cheerfully participate in any meeting to express appreciation of his measures; but I am not ready to furnish material to the Radicals by returning to power men who incited resistance to laws made to fill up the ranks of the army. I speak only for myself, and no other is responsible for this communication.

JAMES HUGHES.

The rebellion *tested* parties and individuals. The Democratic *organizations* proved disloyal, and now stand discredited before the world. The Democratic masses were loyal, and with praiseworthy devotion rallied under the "Stripes and Stars" in defence of the Government and Union. There were, also, leading Democrats, like Gen. DIX, Gen. LOGAN, &c., who took the field, while in our State DAVID FLOYD JONES, WILLIAM C. MURPHY, &c., &c., in the Senate, were out-spoken and fearless against rebellion. In Congress, too, the late Mr. ODELL, Mr. KIERNAN, of Oneida, Mr. GANLON, of Erie, &c., sustained, while the WOODS, from this City, opposed the Government and war. There is a broad distinction—a wide gulf—between loyal and "Copperhead" Democracy. The former united with us earnestly in preserving the Government. Shall we not as cordially unite with them in the effort to restore the Union?

We said during the war, what we repeat now, that there was more merit in Southern than in Northern loyalty, for the reason that it cost more to be loyal in a slave than in a Free State. We may add that it was more meritorious in a Democrat than in a Republican to join the army. The reason is obvious. And shall we now, when laboring to restore and consolidate what our victorious arms achieved, refuse the coöperation of all who aided in putting down the rebellion?

The Republican Party has been disrupted and demoralized by Congress, whose warfare against the President and whose new political dogmas were designed to "drive him back into the Democratic Party." In this the Radicals failed. Though a Democrat until Mr. BUCHANAN's Democratic Administration gave "aid and comfort" to rebellion, President JOHNSON united with Union men in 1860, and remained first among the foremost battling for the Union until victory rewarded our efforts. He regards the Democracy, as it was organized and controlled through the war, as a *discredited* party—a party hold the same relation to the Government during the recent war that the Federal held during the war with England. With these views, while gratefully accepting the coöperation of loyal Democrats, the President, standing in and with the Union Party, intends to "fight it out" with Radicalism "upon this line."

The Union National Convention call is addressed to the friends of the Union. It is an "entertainment" to which "Copperheads" are not invited. Northern men who were, during our four years' struggle for national existence, more than indifferent to the result; whose sympathies were with Secessionists, and gave what encouragement they could to our enemies, are not embraced in that call, and should not be received if they obtrude themselves upon the Convention.

The National Convention was a wise and patriotic conception. It was demanded by a great public emergency. Congress has failed, signally failed, to garner up and preserve the fruits of Peace. It refuses to restore the Union, or to cherish and cultivate good-will between peoples recently enemies. That sentiment so popular on Fourth of July celebrations—"ENEMIES in war; in peace, friends"—has become obsolete. Congress is waging war against the Confederate States as vindictively as when we were in actual war; and against President JOHNSON with even more hatred than against JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed, the *Tribune*, (organ of Radical*ism*,) while its attacks upon President JOHNSON are "false and malicious," is so enamored with JEFF. DAVIS that it offered to "go bail" for him, and denounces the Government as "cruel," for holding the rebel chief in Fortress Monroe. For "universal negro suffrage" the *Tribune* ostentatiously offers "universal amnesty," permitting DAVIS, BENJAMIN, WIGFALL, SLIDELL, MASON, &c., to resume their seats in the United States Senate.

Disloyal and discarded politicians are endeavoring to restore themselves to favor and place by rushing into the Union National Convention. But they are destined to disappointment. It is hoped and believed that patriotic councils will prevail. It would be impertinent and indecent in such men, for example, as VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, WM. B. REED, of Pennsylvania, or FERNANDO WOOD, of this State, to present themselves as delegates to a UNION Convention. The men who endeavored to destroy both the Government and Union have no right to sit in a UNION Convention, and unless *they* are excluded, good and true men will exclude themselves.

In any event, therefore, disloyal parties will not profit by the Philadelphia Convention. That Convention was called for patriotic purposes. If, by possibility, bad men get control of it, they will be left to do what they so effectually accomplished in all the Conventions they controlled during the war—use their party and themselves up.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN TIME OF WAR.—The Austrian BENEDEK is debarred from blaming his failure upon the newspaper correspondents. His campaign against them he made very short and sharp when he issued Order No. 1, which proved clearly that he dreaded them more than he did the Prussians. The orders of the Italian officers against newspaper correspondents were almost as stringent as those of the Austrian, so they, too, are debarred from blaming these penholders for the unlucky issue of the campaign against the Quadrilateral. The Prussians alone have given the widest range to newspaper correspondents; and we judge, by the number of letters in the French and English journals, that there must be at least a regiment of them with the army in Bohemia. We hear no complaints of them, and have had no orders of expulsion directed against them, even though the Prussians have achieved such notable successes. It is in the European war as it was in ours. It was nearly always a bad sign for an army when its General began to make war on newspaper correspondents. The next thing we expected to hear was that he was defeated, and that the field was lost through his imbecility and ignorance. We could mention scores of cases where the one thing followed the other, as though it were cause and effect. Our most eminent and successful Generals, like GRANT, SHERIDAN and THOMAS never troubled themselves to make war upon those who periled life to chronicle their exploits.

The "Tribune" on the Situation.

Mr. RAYMOND's exposure of the Radical designs, and of the spirit and purposes which underlaid the proceedings of the recent caucus, affords the *Tribune* an occasion for one of its cheap displays of courage. For Mr. RAYMOND himself it has only words of contumely. He is TITUS OATES, BENEDICT ARNOLD, and we know not what beside. And his words of warning are held up to ridicule, as in no way likely to intimidate those for whom the *Tribune* speaks. There is no cause for alarm—says our cotemporary, in substance—and at any rate the *Tribune* is insensible to fear.

This method of meeting an unpleasant issue is convenient, if not satisfactory. And it is essentially the *Tribune* method of dealing with grave questions which happen to be otherwise unmanageable. So characteristic is it that there is now no probability of its being misunderstood. The mutterings of the storm which heralded the rebellion were, in the *Tribune* judgment, merely "Chinese thunder." The firing at Fort Sumter was only "gong-beating," to be laughed at as of little moment. Through all the early stages of the war our cotemporary displayed the same foolish bravado—the same inability to comprehend tokens of danger, or the same dishonest desire to belittle them. For months it assumed the most valorous airs, being always ready, at any moment, to undertake the suppression of the rebellion by contract. At length a consciousness of danger came, and then where was the *Tribune*? On its knees, pleading for peace; down upon its marrow-bones, echoing the prayers of Colorado JEWETT for an abandonment of the struggle for the Union; running in sore affright to Niagara, to hobnob with the Thompsons and Sanderses of the rebellion, and to patch up the terms of an inglorious surrender. Our cotemporary, then, should not venture again to talk of its "general contentment and resolution" in view of threatened strife; for the only courage with which it is credited is of the Bob Acres sort. Nor is it wise in recalling remembrances of BENEDICT ARNOLD; for ill-natured individuals may insist that he had an imitator when efforts were made to bring about peace without reference to the honor or interests of the nation.

Apart from the personal aspects of the question, in what manner does the *Tribune* dispose of the grave facts recited by Mr. RAYMOND? The proper way would be to overthrow the facts before impugning the conclusions based upon them, or to show that the facts themselves admit of another construction than that which has been placed upon them in this journal. But the *Tribune* does neither. It assails Mr. RAYMOND and it abuses the Philadelphia Convention, but for the caucus and its remarkable revelations it has not a syllable of explanation or rebuke. It does not dare to deny that the temper evinced in the first meeting of the caucus is a temper savoring of recklessness, revolution, anarchy. It does not venture to deny the statements of Mr. RAYMOND in regard to the ultimate aims and tactics of the Radicals. These essential points it passes over without a word. All it attempts, all it does, is to cry peace, when every man knows that there is not peace, and to counsel indifference to the signs of the times, when their obvious import implies an aggravation of sectional troubles, with another civil war as a not improbable result.

There would be no hope for the Union party if the "Chinese-thunder" stories of the *Tribune* were understood to reflect the views of the great body of Union men. The inference would be inevitable, that the Radicals are to be permitted to wield unmolested the authority they have usurped, and to pursue unchecked the course which looks to violence as a means of accomplishing its objects. We are not prepared, however, to believe that the doctrine of party suicide is subscribed to outside of the extreme Radical ranks; and certainly we are not willing to suppose that the great body of the party are ready to sacrifice national peace, and to precipitate the most formidable disasters, simply to gratify the ambition and malignity of the Radical leaders.

The *Tribune* may not heed the threatenings of the hour, but the people assuredly will. The interests at stake are too vast and diversified, the peril foreshadowed in the proceedings of the caucus and the action of the House is too imminent and distinct to allow of continued indifference. Upon conservative Unionists, therefore, devolves the duty of doing all that is possible to avert the danger, and to hold in check the politicians who are promoting it. And at this moment the Philadelphia Convention seems the most legitimate, as it is the nearest, agency for bringing together the conservative elements of the country, and welding them into a compact whole. The bitter mendacity with which the movement is assailed by journals like the *Tribune* is evidence of its necessity.

THE GRADE OF "GENERAL."—The Senate has passed, with unimportant amendments, the House bill to "revive the grade of General in the Army." There is no doubt of the President's approval of the bill, and none that he will confer the grade upon Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, for whom it is intended. Other measures have been spoken of, for the rectification of the present anomalies in the officering of our armies, but upon none of them but this has Congress seemed inclined to take favorable action. For GRANT the Lieutenant-Generalcy was specially revived some two years ago; and with his elevation to a full Generalship, the grade of Lieutenant-General again passes away. We think it ought to have been retained, and conferred upon as many officers as there may be *corps* in our permanent army—say at least upon three or four—upon such officers as THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and SHERMAN or MEADE, who are now Major-Generals in the regular army. Nothing would have been easier for the present Congress than to have given in months ago an army bill complete in all its parts; but the matter has been frittered over until now there is little prospect of its being settled this session at all.

The Health of the City—The "Heated Term."

The extraordinary heat of the last fortnight has, through its direct and indirect action, given us excessive mortality lists in this City and Brooklyn. During the week that ended on Saturday last there were over *eleven hundred* deaths in the two municipalities. There have been probably an average of a hundred cases of what is called sun-stroke a day—a large proportion of them reported daily in the newspapers, but many others unpublished. About one-twentieth of these have proved fatal, either immediately upon the victims being struck or soon thereafter. But the directly deadly action of the heat was limited in comparison with its fatal effects in a less direct way. As Dr. HARRIS remarks in his report: "While the heat is overpowering to the nervous system, destroying life in a certain number of persons daily, its chief influence against life and health lies in those forces of natural chemistry which it arouses to intense activity—in breeding ferments and changing local filth to putrid infection." The severest sufferers from this are of course those who have least vital force to repel the adverse influences; and hence we find that in New-York City alone we had, last week, no less than *three hundred and fifty* deaths of infants under *one* year of age; 88 deaths between one and two years, and 40 between two and five years of age, or, as a whole, nearly 58 per cent. of the total mortality of the City. "Old age," also, during the week, says the report, "toppled into the grave nearly three times its usual number." But persons of all ages suffered much beyond the ordinary; and what are especially known as "Summer diseases," give us heavy returns among young and old. Heat such as we have had acts with fatal force upon hundreds afflicted with maladies of all sorts, not by influencing the malady directly, but by prostrating the general powers of the system, and making it less capable of resisting assaults which, under the circumstances, would easily have been overcome.

In thus tracing the undue mortality of July to the great heat of the month, which is a temporary and unhappily unpreventable fact of nature, and in indicating the not at all uncommon way in which the heat has acted and the mortality has been brought about, we take away any tendency to anything like fear on account of the death list. Intrinsically, in fact, the health of the City is signally good—paradoxical though the remark may seem after what we have said.

As regards the cholera, so much dreaded in the earlier months of the year, we have got along thus far in the Summer with an exceedingly small mortality through its agency. We had a total of but twenty cases in the two municipalities last week—11 in this City, and 9 in Brooklyn. These, we suppose, were all real cases of the Asiatic cholera, and there is no attempt whatever to conceal the fact that the disease is actually among us. But we may congratulate ourselves that the agencies so rigorously adopted to prevent its spread have, under Providence, proved so effective. Each case, as it was discovered, has been attended to with a promptitude and thoroughness that could not be surpassed, and the cleansing and fumigation of houses and localities where it has appeared have been so well done as to prevent its assuming anywhere an epidemic character. We have heard frequently during the Summer of its appearance on board of emigrant ships bound for this port, but the measures taken on the other side, in connection especially with the rigid quarantine arrangements on this side, have proved to be safeguards for us beyond all value.

The War in Europe.

The result of the battle of Sadowa has changed considerably the aspect of affairs in Europe. That battle was of great moment. Had the Prussians been defeated, it would have cost them Silesia and Saxony both. They were victorious, and they have now a comparatively easy way before them down to Vienna. As we wrote some weeks ago, the Prussians did make their main onslaught on the left of BENEDEK; made him to give battle "front on flank"—which phrase every military man will understand—and, defeating him, have the line of communication not only, but the very base of operations of the Austrian General within their accessible power.

The result, as it could not be otherwise, was at first consternation at Vienna, and great rejoicing at Berlin and Florence. But an Empire like Austria cannot be conquered nor prostrated by a single battle. Jena is a name well known to history, but Jena was not an Austrian battle-ground. Hence we see that diplomacy intervened, and that by diplomacy, as we are at present advised, Austria triumphed. The Emperor of Austria ceded to France the province of Venetia, and this bone of contention is now apparently out of the way. In the battle of Custozza the Italians were badly whipped, and as to Italy, Austria could afford to be magnanimous. France takes Venetia for the present, and informs Italy that no more hostile movements can be made against it, for then the Italians would come in conflict with the French flag and with French troops, who are about to garrison it as French territory. NAPOLEON will, of course, cede Venetia to Italy, just as he transferred Lombardy to Piedmont, and then Italy will no longer be, what METTERNICH called her, a geographical expression, but an existing political entity. What have the Italians after this to fight for? With Venetia secured to them, they have everything they claimed, and what more do they want? Therefore, there could be and ought to be peace in the South of Europe.

Otherwise in the North. There it is beginning to be a war *à l'outrance*. Prussia wants the supremacy of Germany not only, but flushed by victory, she appears determined to utterly prostrate and dismember the Austrian Empire. Prussia well knows that with Austria as influential in Germany as she was hitherto, she can never gain that exclusive ascendency to which she aspires. Her plan of Federal Reform excludes Austria from all voice in Germany, and if the house of Hapsburg accedes to that, its doom is sealed forever, and it is a mere vassal to the Hohenzellerns.

The war between Austria and Prussia resolves itself into a contest for the very existence of the Austrian Empire. In such a war no peace is possible until one or the other is completely overcome and at the mercy of the victor. Austria seems to know this, and her reputed intention to call the entire population of her many States to arms prognosticates a long and bloody and decisive war. Her victorious army from Venetia, freed by the retrocession of that province to France, may yet change the course of battle in the North. If not, and if the people of the remaining provinces do not respond to the call of the Emperor, then FRANCIS JOSEPH is the last monarch of his race who represented a Power in Europe. But as neither France or Russia, nor England, consistently with their hereditary policy, can permit the Empire of Austria to be wiped out from the map of Europe, we may well look forward for stirring events, in which the arms of the whole of the Continent may measure their strength.

Friendly Relations with England—Duties and Opportunities.

The conduct of England with regard to the *Alabama* and her sister pirates has long been an irritating topic to all Americans, and to not a few of the more enlightened and liberal class of Englishmen. The haste—indecorous as we thought it and still think it—of her Government to accord belligerent rights to an insurgent organization which had certainly not assumed the proportions of a sovereign power, was and still is matter for unfriendly comment by many writers and other public men. The course thus adopted, apparently without a thought of its consequences, and without the requisite knowledge of the ultimate probabilities of the secession movement, was so much at variance with her professions of friendship, so much at variance with the good feeling existing here toward England, that it caused universal indignation all over the loyal States.

In course of time the position of affairs between the two countries was reversed. The Fenian raid upon Canada was projected partly with an idea that retaliation for wrongs inflicted would incline our Government to preserve a passive attitude in the matter, and it is certain that, with every determination to respect the law, very many of our people *were* not unwilling that the raid should convey at least a warning of what injustice might bring forth. But the result proved that as we were not without a feeling of resentment, neither were we wanting in a keen sense of honor. With all our annoyance we knew how to act in good faith toward a Power with which we were at peace. We had much to complain of, but there was something more dear to us than the gratification of revenge; and when the Fenian invaders actually took to arms against the Provinces, the United States Government did its whole duty in the fulfillment of international obligations. So clear was this to the whole English Press that the sentiment expressed there is one of profound amazement, that we took no advantage of circumstances, so manifestly favorable to retaliation.

All this is very well, and in some sort satisfactory to us Americans. We regret, however, the line of argument taken up by some of our English friends in the matter. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is of the foremost of those friends, but even he appears to us to misapprehend the proprieties of the case. We did not station a cordon of soldiers along our Canadian border for an ulterior purpose. We did not preserve our neighbors from calamity that we might profit by the exercise of magnanimity. The action of the Government proceeded from a higher motive than that of inducing the British Government to adjust the *Alabama* claims. Nor do we now wish that our good faith should be the sole reason for repairing the evils wrought by the bad faith of another. If the acts of pirates, and of British abettors of pirates, are to be followed by restitution, we do not care that it should be so because we would not permit land piracy to be carried on on our frontier. Undoubtedly restitution ought to be made, and in the course of time we believe it will be. But when it comes we shall accept it as an accorded right, and not as a voluntary gift.

Mr. SMITH says:

> "Recent events in the diplomatic world have taught England her real weakness. Let them also teach her her real strength. The military despots of Europe, among whom we stand as a free nation almost unfriended, have their alliances, the artificial creatures of a selfish diplomacy—dark, hollow and perfidious. We also, if we will only clear our hearts of baseless and unworthy prejudices, may have an alliance, neither dark, hollow or perfidious—the bond of nature, not of diplomacy, with the great commonwealth of our race. To repress her rising and expanding greatness, the aim of a shallow and malignant policy, is not in our power; it is in our power to share it, if we will only cultivate the affection which we have labored, but not yet with complete success, to kill in the hearts of our kinsmen. A fatal malady paralyzed the reconciling hand of CHATHAM. But what CHATHAM left undone, true statesmen even now may do. The confederation of the Anglo-Saxon race is an object hard of achievement, no doubt, and there are some interests and passions among us which stand very much in its way; but nevertheless it is no dream."

All this may be very true and very suggestive. But even the ideas which it embodies ought not to influence the minds of British statesmen. There is a large class of thinkers who believe in the overthrow of monarchies and despotisms and the erection of republics based upon the example of our own. But the day when such hopes will be realized is very distant, and none of the present generation may witness its advent. To found a policy upon its possibility is, to say the least, premature. But the policy of doing what is just is always a wise and expedient policy, whether adopted in regulating foreign or domestic concerns. That policy will benefit Engalnd now, in the higher moral estimation in which she will be held by us; but if it is adopted on a spirit of bargain and sale, or from motives of expediency or fear, it will be felt as adopted grudgingly, and will fail of its legitimate effect. The diplomatists who were for four years our detractors, will best regain our respect by frankly retracing their steps, without one side glance at our course in the matter of Fenianism.

We must not forget while saying this, that the accession to power of the Tory Party may affect the question of the piracy claims. That party has been hostile to us, constantly and with unsparing vigor. It is not given to retractations, nor has it ever been. And while the professor and those whom he represents may advocate justice to America with all the sincerity of their characters, and all the brilliancy of their intellect, they are likely to fail to move that old and stubborn party which has for centuries obstructed reform and fostered abuses as its natural and predestined task.

RETROCESSION OF VENICE.—We use this term in another column, and, perhaps, had better explain what we mean by it. Venice was an independent Republic up to 1796, no longer with its former power and extent of territory, but still independent. After the victories of NAPOLEON in Italy he conquered Venice, and at the peace of Campo Formio he, though merely a General of the Republic of France, ceded Venice to Austria. This was the first time that Austria had obtained possession of Venice, and although in 1800, she lost it again by the fortunes of war, her title dates back to the first NAPOLEON and to the title of France as conqueror. She now cedes it back to the first conqueror, and that is what we mean by retrocession.

The Pope.

A dispatch from Brest, in announcing the sailing of the French fleet to take possession of Venice, says: "The general opinion is that France will receive Sardinia in exchange for Venetia, and will either give that island *to the Pope* or keep it herself."

The Pope is unquestionably at the disposition of France, so far at least as his temporal fortunes are concerned. An order from NAPOLEON for his troops to evacuate Rome makes the Pope an exile instantly—an exile unless he chooses to stay in Rome, a subject of VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Pope's own army could not master even the people under his own rule, let alone the powerful anti-Papal element in Italy, whose deepest desire is his overthrow, and who would proceed to carry out their purpose at once were the French army out of the way. It hardly seems possible for the Pope to retain his ancient power in Italy after the entire country, excepting Rome, is under the Italian King. And it is one of the least likely things in the world that LOUIS NAPOLEON, after playing the proud part he has done in building up the Italian Kingdom, will undertake to keep him there. It seems clearer now than ever it was that the temporal power of the Papacy is about to pass away.

The project of offering the Pope the island of Sardinia in exchange for Rome has been often broached before. It never seemed so feasible a project as it does now. VICTOR EMMANUEL will be only too glad to let Sardinia go to him who gives him the great gift of Venetia; and though it would be in accordance with NAPOLEON's antecedents to keep all he can get, yet now he has an opportunity of strengthening himself more than he could do by annexing Sardinia to France. He finds the Pope embroiled in troubles, which are even now great enough, but which must soon be greatly increased, and the Emperor offers the Holy Father a relief from all his perplexities by removing to Sardinia, where he can still retain a patrimony worthy of his office as the chief of Catholic Christendom, and can dwell safely under the guardianship of the "Eldest Son of the Church." NAPOLEON can thus bind to him the Kingdom of Italy, secure the glory of being Protector of the Pope, and strengthen greatly the power of his dynasty in France.

It will be a memorable historical day when the Pope leaves Rome, where so many Popes have reigned with supreme spiritual and with more than imperial worldly power. No place can ever be for the Papacy what Rome has been—Rome, the city of the Cæsars and the Popes.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—We printed yesterday, a large and clear map, showing the famous Quadrilateral with its fortresses, the scene of the battle of Custozza, and all the country between the Po and the Adige. To-day we give the Bohemian theatre of war, with the approaches to Vienna, from which city the Prussian King proposes to dictate terms—when he gets there. This map gives a correct view of the railroads, water-courses and the principal towns in this just now most interesting section, especially the places named and occupied in the recent movements of the opposing forces.

Amusements.

THAT FUND AGAIN.—The third opera given by the united artists for the benefit of a united Italy was to have been "Norma." Of course it was not. At a very reasonable hour Mme. AMELIA PATTI sent word that she was quite ill, and regretted, &c., &c., &c. "Ernani" was substituted, with Mme. GHIONI, Signor LIMPERTE and Signor SUSINI in the most prominent *rôles*. An audience was expected, but apparently the people were indisposed, and the consequence was a light receipt, with no show whatever for the immediate assistance of GARIBALDI, or any other hero. Indeed, there could not have been two hundred persons in the house, (including the chorus, orchestra and Signor MUZIO.) Mme. GHIONI bravely met and conquered the weather. She sang superbly and acted well. Signor LIMPERTE, the tenor, would be a handsome man if he looked as well as he sings. But he don't. He is fearfully and wonderfully thin, and has a remarkably prominent mouth, also Adam's apple, and his legs apparently made a mistake, the length getting more than its share. Despite his awkwardness and "wild Irishy" look, he made a favorable impression on such of his auditors as thoughtfully closed their eyes, and in certain impassioned parts he was quite equal to Tamaro, Hippolyta, and others of the devoted band who so freely perspire that Italy may be united. Signor SUSINI was all himself, and that says a great deal. He sang with a gusto that quite drove the heat from one's mind; his voice was as clear as a bell, round, full, sonorous and beautiful. The orchestra, led by MUZIO, did better than before; the chorus also.

To-night no struggle will be made for the unification: but to-morrow night "Crispino" will be given with BELLINI in the title *rôle* and CANISSA as his wife. A *matinée* will be given on Saturday. CARLO PATTI, the clever violinist, whose promise we so gladly recognized when he was last here, has returned from a successful tour in Europe, and to-morrow night will play during the acts. It is to be presumed that the house will be crowded; the opera is a favorite, BELLINI is immense as the *Cobbler*, and the general cast is good. Hurrah for unification.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Octoroon" drew a better house than usual, last night, and it is probable that the announcement of its withdrawal after two more presentations will attract to-night and to-morrow night the attendance it really deserves. As a whole the drama has never been better given, the Yankee *rôle* excepted. On Monday night the "Ice Witch" will be produced, introducing that prince of good fellows and sterling artist, MARK SMITH, in the jolly *rôle* of *Suoro*. The Misses WEBB, Miss KATE NEWTON and Mr. G. CLARKE are also in the cast.

GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—The Mathews Association gave its third musical reunion on Monday evening. A critical and intelligent audience enjoyed heartily the following programme:

1. Overture, "William Tell." Piano and violin. Miss Mathews and Hallem.
2. Duo. Cabinet organ and piano.
3. Ballad. Miss Ware.
4. Trio. Piano, cabinet organ and violin. "Pardon de Ploermel."
5. Solo. Piano. "La Campanella"—Jaubert. Miss Mathews.
6. Duo. Miss Mathews and Mr. White.
7. Trio. Piano, cabinet organ and violin. "Faust" Meditation—Gounod. Miss Mathews, Toretze and Halleram.
8. Solo. Piano. Fantasie—"Child of the Regiment." Toretze.
9. Piano, four hands. Overture—"Blanche of Castile"—Toretze. Miss Mathews and Mr. Toretze. Also, "Cuban Dance"—Gottschalk.
10. Air from "Troubadour." Miss Ware.

The success attending these cheerful efforts, has emboldened Mr. MATTHEWS, who is favorably known as a former organist at Plymouth Church, to project a series of concerts for the ensuing season, a project which will command, and doubtless receive, the most liberal indorsement of the lovers of art and music.

SAFES THAT ARE SAFE.—Seventeen of VALENTINE & BUTLER's Alum Patent Safes were taken out of the ruins at Portland, Me., a few days ago, the contents of all of them, five being left unlocked, were found to be uninjured. Some of the woodwork of the safes was burned, but the books and papers had been perfectly preserved.

FROM QUARANTINE.—Dr. D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer, on board Hospital Ship *Falcon*, at the Lower Quarantine, reports thirty vessels in Quarantine, and not a case of fever or cholera on board.

THE TORNADO AND THE LIGHTNING

How the Wind Blew Nobody Good Up Town—Maggie Mitchell in a Tight Place—Lowe's Balloon on the Rampage—A General Blow-Out—Forty Men Knocked Down—One Only Hurt—The United States (Balloon) Gone to Smash.

The peculiarities of the weather usually afford material for good-humored raillery to those whose business it is to "write it up," and so long as its effects are seen only in a cessation of hostilities among the bulls and bears of Broad-street, or in the occasional eccentricities of sane people elsewhere, the theme is one legitimate enough for the exercise of the small wit of reporters, and they do well to work the field, for it needs developing, but when men and women are being stricken down in the street as by a plague, and when even the shelter of one's roof is not security against sickness or death from the intense heat, the subject ceases to be a merry one. The column and a half devoted in yesterday's Times to the record of deaths and prostration from *coup de soleil* was sufficiently alarming to nervous people to make them pray earnestly, however long out of practice, for a change of weather, and it is only because the weather has changed that we dare to write even cheerfully about it. Anent this praying for a change of weather, there is a story told of two sailors, who, cast away at sea, had managed to preserve their lives for a few hours upon a raft, but being without food, the storm still raging, and no land in sight, they gave up hope, and concluded that it was time to pray, which one of them is said to have done in this fashion:

"Oh Lord! look down with an eye of compassion upon two poor devils afloat! We're not like the land lubbers that worry you every day; we never bothered you before since we were babbies, and you'll never hear from us again if you only save us just this once, oh Lord!"

Never for a moment venturing to hint that there is any such moral obliquity in this Christian community, it is true withal that this hot spell brought a quantity of prayers out of people not addicted to that kind of elocution. Whether as a result of this eleventh-hour repentance or not, the comforting breeze which heralded in the morning yesterday was the most welcome visitor New-York has known for many years. Indeed, it might be said, without fear of contradiction, that its presence gave more universal joy than did any great or long-talked-of event in our memory, not excepting that visit of the Prince of Wales, when, as a marriageable young man, he awoke the palpitations of fair bosoms in Fifth-avenue, or as a young person of very small brain he stirred to eulogistic depths our City sages and men of science, or as a Prince he roused the loyalty which might have starved at home had it not come here to be better fed, or as a sensation when he occasioned the spontaneous combustion of the crowd generally.

It was a g-l-o-r-i-o-u-s breeze, and everybody congratulated every other body when they met on the stairs or on the street. Windows were thrown open and Venetian blinds flung to the wall; carpets might fade or curtains swallow the dust, but the breeze must have its way.

Such was the immense relief, although the thermometer had not yet got under 90 degrees in the shade, that we even saw grave business men shake each other convulsively by the hand in Crooks bar-room, exclaiming, "I say, old fellow, this is jolly; let's have another—." This conversation was overheard on passing through from Nassau to Printing House-square. It is convenient to pass that way sometimes. It is a near cut. This explanation may be considered superfluous, but everybody does not know that reporters never drink in business hours. Let the whole world grow wise.

So, even with the thermometer at 90°, such was the change from the fearfully oppressive atmosphere which preceded it, that people felt comparatively satisfied with a temperature under which they had groaned but a week before. Some thought that the hot spell would blow quietly away in this fashion, and that the wind would edge round eastwise and bring us rain. But the weather-wise, they thought otherwise. They said (that is, the old-people, not the philosophers) that none of your Summer zephyrs are going to restore the atmospheric equilibrium. You are in for a blow, and a big one. Whereupon more of the nervous people began to support themselves against the coming blow.

THE TORNADO.

About noon huge piles of clouds began to rear themselves to windward in fantastic shapes along the horizon from east to west. As they approached the zenith the breeze freshened considerably until near 2 o'clock, when there was a sudden lull, followed by a vivid stream of light—the first flash of the impending battle. The thunder peal had scarcely rolled away when the wind came down with terrible energy, doing more sweeping in a breathing time than the Board of Health have been able to screw out of the Commissioners of Streets in a month. Up town the sight was truly startling. From the Park gate at which the writer stood when the tornado first struck the Island it seemed that our Empire City had suddenly met the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, which God forbid whether she deserve it or no. The electric fire seemed, veritably, to rain down upon her, so incessant were the flashes rushing in forked lines from zenith to nadir, and as the wind tore northward the dust arose in dense brown clouds, wheeling and towering like the smoke of a conflagration.

On it came as if a wall of cloud which might at any moment burst and disclose within its boundaries a burning City. On came the tornado, wrenching off window-shutters, rolling over ash-barrels, whirling up awnings, wrenching the roofs of plebeian shanties, when it caught hold of the vulgar things, chasing human nature in every direction in search of shelter, and causing a state of commotion along the avenues generally as would have been highly edifying to professors of dancing and calisthenics, or to the witty person who said lately that since the last improvement in hoop-skirts we saw much more of polite society.

A BALLOON IN ITS DEATH FLURRY.

The writer had been invited to partake of a few mouthfuls of fresh air with some friends in the car of Lowe's balloon, a thousand feet or so above high-water level. He had gone up to the amphitheatre early in the afternoon, in time, as he supposed, for his aerated lunch. He found, however, that owing to certain eccentricities of the conveyance which was to bring him to the sky-parlor, it was thought prudent to postpone the trip, and to be contented with Doyle's balloon-punch and another peculiarity of that person which develops itself in pie. There had been three ascents before the writer arrived, in one of which—the last one of the morning—Miss Maggie Mitchell had distinguished herself in *deux temps* with Harry Leslie—not on the tight rope, by any means. She went up with him, accompanied by an old lady relative. Things in the upper air, however, got even too stirring for Maggie, as the premonitory symptoms of the coming hurricane began to show themselves. Leslie, who is a skillful aeronaut, gave the signal for return, and the cables were hauled in and the balloon landed in safety, not, however, before taking the top of a flag-staff at one end of the amphitheatre and tipping the car against the roof of the building. Leslie says Miss Mitchell is a trump, whatever that means. When they came tilting against the flag-staff and bump against the amphitheatre, "What shall I do, what shall I do, Harry?" said Maggie. "Hold me tight," said Harry, and so she did. They were hauled in safely as before stated, nobody was frightened but the venerable lady aforesaid, who, to see what she saw might well afford to pay her dollar and a pennorth or two of fright. After this somewhat dangerous descent it was concluded to make the balloon fast for the day, and she was secured, as is customary when the wind blows high, with ten one-inch cables firmly secured to the platform by ring and bolt.

The writer, modest in most things, dares to plead to a fair allowance of self-conceit on the subject of the weather, most people are precocious in his way. Those French philosophers, for instance, who promised us a cool Summer, and told us the reason why. Theirs was a scientific self-conceit.

The writer's, however, is only natural. He does not say anything more. He only claims that when he says its going to blow, it blows. He does not say it is "because the equilibrium of the atmosphere has been disturbed by the generation of moderate quantities of caloric and eccentricity;" but he says that "when big clouds rise behind the wind after a hot spell, then look out for squalls"—and he looks out for squalls, and they come. If the philosophers said it the other way, there would be a dead calm for a month; just as after telling you that owing to the prevalance of extraordinary fields of ice in the extreme Polar regions, we were sure to have a cool Summer, and on proof the thermometer passes up to 104° in the shade.

There is a growing contempt for weather prophets of all kinds, which augurs badly for the almanac-makers. If you want to preserve your character for sanity, don't presume to know more than an old cow, who goes under a hedge an hour before the rain comes on. With about as much knowledge—hence his conceit of it—as an experienced cow, the writer suggested to the balloon-keeper the propriety of "flattening her out" by letting her gas off. He said it was all right, that she would ride it; but it wasn't all right, as she didn't.

At 2:40 o'clock the tornado tumbled into the amphitheatre and swung the huge ball about in such a way that it was evident that she would break away from her moorings, unless better secured, and that speedily. Some twenty men belonging to the place, and as many more, hackmen, policemen and spectators, rushed down into the arena, and, laying hold of the ropes, did their utmost to control the fury of the unruly monster. Now dashing from side to side of the amphitheatre; now sweeping around whizzing in its rotary motion; again stopping suddenly as if for breath, then leaping upward to the utmost tension of her cable to dash down again; all the while flinging the men about in the most uncomfortable manner. Several of them were carried up ten and twelve feet and flung floundering on the platform. Leslie seemed to hold to her like a cat, and as if he were practicing some new feat upon the success of which his future fame depended. A few moments, however, showed plainly that neither balloon nor men could stand the tug much longer, and it was concluded to let the gas out. The valve was opened accordingly, and the gas began to escape. It might have been better had the valve been let alone, but it might also have been worse. The immediate result of the partial escape was of course to make concave that side pressed by the wind, leaving her, in this shape, still more at the mercy of the tornado. All control was now lost, yet still the men clung on, rising and falling, borne down by the side of the balloon prostrate on the platform, or the next moment caught by the ropes and netting, and flung in a way which was no longer amusing, but extremely perilous. Then came the last and final "blow," bearing the now ferocious thing to the extreme end of the cables in the direction of the Park; then suddenly shooting her up in the air, bursting the netting, liberating her, and flinging insensible upon the platform a poor fellow who had clung on to his bread and butter to the last moment. Liberated from the netting, the gas of course expanded, and in a second, even before she had crossed Fifty-ninth-street, the balloon burst into fragments, and was carried off into the Park like some unhappy monster hurled headlong into Hades.

It is scarcely fair, perhaps, to call the Park Hades; but to make the simile good it must be remembered that all this time there was only light enough to see what was going on below from the stand of the amphitheatre. Sky and all other surroundings were shut out by the impenetrable cloud of dust. Some twenty of the men ran after the fugitive, the others gathering round the poor fellow who had fallen. He had held on in the last convulsive effort of the balloon for freedom, then raised some fourteen feet, from which height he was hurled upon his head. He was quite insensible when he was carried up from the arena. He was, however, carefully attended by Mr. De Vera, the chemist of the establishment, and in a short time was restored to consciousness. His face and head were badly contused; his hands, as those of the other men, were badly cut up with the ropes, but happily this is the sum of his ills. When last seen he was doing his share at a "blow out" which was given to the wounded after the "blow up."

Shortly after the tornado ceased, the men, who had followed the balloon, through the torrent of rain, into the Park, returned, bearing the remnants of the erratic globe, like lesser Atlases, upon their shoulders, thoroughly drenched and battered by the storm. As they marched in, carrying the sections of the huge wilted thing, they looked as if they had found a monstrous whale in his native element, skinned him, and brought away his hide in triumph.

Four or five days it is supposed will set all to rights, as all of the baloon has been recovered but the gas. The man who went to look for that has not come back, and they don't mean to wait for him.

IN BROOKLYN.

Terrible Effects of Lightning.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

During the prevalence of the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, the electric fluid descended the large chimney of Lawrence & Son's cordage factory, situated in Bushwick-avenue, E. D., and caused fearful havoc and loss of life. It is stated that the fluid entered the engine-room and severed the supply pipe of the boilers, which were well supplied with water a few hours previously. Immediately after the severance, a dreadful explosion took place, the two boilers being precipitated through the building to a distance of some four hundred feet, tearing and destroying all the buildings and interruptions in their path. The boilers took opposite directions—one going toward and nearly reaching Johnson-street, carrying away in its course a portion of the ginning house attached to the factory. The other plunged through Wall's stable and lodged in the rear of the ropewalk, a distance of at least four hundred feet from the starting point. The engineer of the establishment, Mr. William Boyle, met a most horrible death by this casualty. He was at work in the engine-room when the electric fluid entered it and the explosion took place, and his body, horribly mutilated and minus a leg and arm, was found a few minutes afterward some five hundred feet from the ruins. Mr. Boyle was a very caeful, sober and industrious man. He leaves a widow and four children. The loss of property by this explosion is estimated at $15,000.

The Storm Yesterday and its Effects—A Woman Killed by Lightning, &c.—The thunder-storm yesterday afternoon was very severe, and caused considerable damage to property and loss of life. A woman residing in the house of Mr. Charles Elfins, in Marion-street, near Howard-avenue, was instantly killed by lightning. She was sitting in a room in the lower part of the house at the time. A man who keeps a store in Fulton-avenue, near Nevins-street, while engaged in cleaning the gutter in front of his premises, was prostrated by lightning. He was taken to his home, in Flatbush-avenue, by some neighbors. His case is not of a dangerous character. The spire of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, pastor) in Franklin-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, was shattered by lightning. A blacksmith-shop in Bergen-street, near Smith-street, was somewhat damaged by lightning. The Police telegraph wires, connecting the different stations, were blown down by the storm, and communication was thereby interrupted for several hours. The gale was severe throughout the city, and considerable damage was done by the blowing down of fences, uprooting of trees, &c.

A Row of Buildings Blown Down.—A row of six new three-story brick buildings, in Warren-street, near Fourth-avenue, were leveled to the ground yesterday afternoon by the gale. They were nearly finished. The loss will amount to about $18,000.

Strange Freak of Lightning.—During the thunder-shower yesterday, which was very severe in Jersey City, the lightning struck a large tree in York-street, completely stripping the bark from top to bottom, but leaving no other mark of its presence.

MINOR MATTERS.

Yesterday's Heat.—The heat of yesterday was something fearful, something of which an ambitious Fire King might be proud, but with which poor suffering humanity had no possible sympathy, while the brute creation must have been touched in their inmost rein by the merciless brassiness of the terrific scorch. The earliest dawn discovered an unhealthy, heavy, soggy atmosphere to breathe, which was a premium for dysentery; at 9 o'clock shirt collars wilted, stomachs caved, limbs faltered, cuticles perspired, horses stumbled and staggered, dogs waxed frantic, babies cried, mothers sighed, workmen became gloomy, waiters were unpleasant, and the streets were parched; at 12 o'clock, when the blistering sun had rolled to its most commanding position, exhausted nature wailed in agony, vegetables shriveled, omnibus drivers meditated suicide, barkeepers mixed drinks, evening papers' reporters resolved to quit, the ferry-boats plunged through boiling water, and the Heavens laughed a red-hot hissing ha-ha at everybody this side of the sun.

The thermometer did its best. Up, up, up to 99 in the retiracy of our office went the mercurial monkey, and where else it would have mounted we know not, when all of a sudden came the storm. The winds blew and the rain descended. The wind blew and the dust flew—great clouds of it flew across the Park, flew up the streets, flew across the City and up into the Heavens, encircled the Goddess of Liberty or whatever on the top of the City Hall like a dusty maiden all forlorn, enveloped men and women and children and cars and horses and dogs and apple-stands, ascended like a great water spout circling and whizzing to the very window of the *Tribune* office, peeped in, backed out and rushed reckless of destiny and regardless of appearances to the other side of the town, where its pranks were stopped by the rain.

The rain descended—so did the mercury; the mercury fell eight degrees in one minute and a half after the commencement of the rain. The rain came in big drops, in sheets, in torrents. It flowed through the gutters like a river, it gulled into the sewers like a mighty stream, it spread across the broad hot streets like a lake. The rain put a damper on the enthusiasm of the dust, it drenched and bathed and soothed the weary, heated horses, and cooled the mercurial blood of many a restless man. It cleaned the buildings and washed the streets, it was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people, and the contractors only know how much to our friends B., De V. & K. But the thunder and the lightning—they were sublime. All sorts of thunder were exhibited in tones of terrific scope. Sharp, crackling thunder, heavy booming thunder, thunder that sped briskly along the mid heavens like the report of a single musket, and thunder that rolled around the full belted horizon like the grand echo of Niagara Falls, thunder that would make a man jump and laugh, thunder that would make him silent and tearful. And the lightning played with infinite variety above, around and ever about us, lighting the sky, penetrating the great black clouds, dazzling every eye, cleaving with marvelous rapidity of the dense masses piled up in the Heavens, revealing for a second the rotund symmetry of the cloudy shapes beyond, making radiant the roofs and spires of the entire City, dropping, apparently, before one's very eye, and disappearing ere the seared sight recovered from the twinkle. It was a goodly sight, and so refreshing. The air was cleared for a little, the streets for a brief hour were damp. Then returned the sickish, summery sensation of over-heat, of fever and of fullness, which for days has oppressed and made us all so weary.

More Sunstrokes.

John Rogers, of No. 302 West Twenty-seventh-street, was prostrated yesterday afternoon and taken home.

Henry Deusbach, aged 22, German, died suddenly yesterday.

Patrick Daly, aged 23, a native of Ireland, was sun-stricken corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward Buler, aged 23, a native of Ireland, was prostrated in the Bowery. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, about 45 years of age, was prostrated in Mott-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Kennedy, 31 years of age, and a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 271 Mott-street, was prostrated and taken home.

Henry Coggin was sun-stricken and taken home at No. 206 East Nineteenth-street.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Burning of a Cotton-seed Oil Factory—Partial Destruction of Primary School No. 29—Loss $100,000.

The alarm of fire given at 12:50 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of the cotton seed factory of Messrs. Fenton, Nos. 247, 249 and 251 Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue. The loss on building, machinery and stock, will not fall short of $100,000. The building is insured for $25,000; in what offices we could not ascertain.

Primary School No. 29, adjoining the factory on the west, was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

There is scarcely any doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there has been no fire used in the portion of the building in which the fire broke out since last Friday.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Meeting at Reading.

Reading, Penn., Wednesday, July 18.

One of the largest political meetings ever assembled in Pennsylvania is now in session in Penn-square. Delegates are present from all parts of the State, except the extreme west. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Montgomery Blair, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; A. J. Rogers, of New-Jersey; J. H. Ogden, of Missouri, and others. In order to accommodate the vast throng which had assembled, eight stands for speakers were erected at various points in the square.

The Convention was formally called to order at 2 o'clock by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who, in a pertinent address, stated what he believed to be the true questions at issue before the people of the Republic, and saying that all others were subordinate to the question of the readmission of the Southern States to representation in the Union.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, was proposed and unanimously chosen Chairman of the Convention. He briefly addressed the meeting.

On motion of J. D. Davis, of Berks, the meeting was further organized by the appointment of a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

At this time the rain, which had been threatening for some time, commenced falling; but with few exceptions the crowd maintained their places. The shower proved of short duration.

Hon. Heister Clymer, the candidate for Governor, was introduced. His remarks were mainly congratulatory and of a general character. Referring to the severe odeal of hand-shaking through which he had gone, he remarked that he had been almost incapacitated from making any address. The harvest was over, and his hearers had cause of thankfulness to a common Father. But there was another harvest to be gathered amid the frosts of October, either one of benefit or death to this harvest. He invited all his hearers, who were armed with weapons of right, to cut down the miserable weeds of secession and rebellion. Were they prepared to enter upon such a canvass? They had come here to see whether all the blood that they and their sons had spilled; whether all the money spent and to be spent, is to pay for a disrupted, broken and disjointed Union. He charged upon Congress the responsibility of the present state of affairs, and declared that the lobby was composed of men willing to destroy the Government rather than restore it upon a constitutional basis. His history as a politician, was a history of the State for the last six years; and he would not be willing had he the power to alter a particle of it. Though perhaps mistaken, he had always acted from honest intentions; and he challenged any man to discuss with him any position of record he had then made.

Hon. Montgomery Blair was the next speaker. He said the only issue was whether the country should continue to remain in a state of disunion in order that a political party may retain power, or whether the old Union as established by our fathers should be restored. It had been his misfortune to differ with the Democratic Party; but it was composed of honest men whom he always honored. They had presented the spectacle of furnishing men and means to defend the Government at the same time that Government was in the hand of their political adversaries; thus proving, to some extent, the intense feeling of devotion to country which ever characterized them; this, too, when, as the speaker knew, (he being a member of the Government,) that Government was wielded in a most unscrupulous and unjustifiable manner. The speaker predicted that should the radicals carry the elections in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the radical, sectional majority would then immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while, on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle-field of which would be in the North, while the South would remain united. He disclaimed speaking for any sensational purpose; but earnestly warned the people of the North against the evil effects of tampering with the fundamental law of the land.

A long series of resolutions were adopted.

The meeting at the main stand having adjourned, but soon after a larger meeting convened in front of the Keystone House, which was addressed by Wm. Hopkins, of Washington County; C. L. Lawberton, of Clarion County; C. N. Caerigan, of Philadelphia; ——— Wallomer, of Allentown, and others.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was then introduced. He commenced by eulogizing the Democratic party, denying that it was dead, and contending that so long as the Government shall exist in this country, it will maintain its vigor. It was a party of the people against the power of confederation against consolidation. He then reviewed the early history of the Government, showing that the party of confederation stood then as the Democratic party stood to-day. He insisted that the Southern States were in the Union, and that the grand question was whether they should be represented in Congress. In this matter the Democracy and the President entirely agreed. He then considered the question, why should not these States be represented? arguing it at some length. He asserted that the Radical leaders had, from the start, been opposed to the Union. Thaddeus Stevens had said, in his hurry, that with his consent the Union never should be restored. They hated our form of Government, and knew the most effective stab they could give it would be to attempt to govern one half of the country. He then took up the question of the Constitutional Amendment, believing that if the Northern States were entitled to representation, it was superfluous, as its adoption was exacted as a condition of representation; and if they were not so entitled, its adoption could not confer that right.

Shortly after conclusion of Mr. Pendleton's address, the meeting dispersed.

In consequence of the storm no meeting was held in the evening.

The Anti-Rent War.

Albany, Wednesday, July 18.

The military expedition to the Anti-Rent District, in the town of Knox, consisting of 115 men detailed from the Tenth Regiment National Guard, left here at 7:30 this morning for the seat of war *viâ* Susquehannah Railroad to Knowersville, and thence by march to the residence of Peter Wagner, who was to be dispossessed. Sheriff Fitch and his deputies accompanied the force. The soldiers were fully armed and equipped and supplied with forty rounds of ammunition each.

When the train reached Knowersville, Col. Walter S. Church, who is the principal party in interest against the anti-renters, was arrested by a Constable on a charge of an assault and battery with a deadly weapon, committed on a party named in the warrant last Wednesday, while the Sheriff and Col. Church were endeavoring to execute processes. A Deputy Sheriff was also arrested on a like charge. The prisoners were taken six miles to find a Magistrate, when they waived their examination and gave bail to appear next Thursday.

Two of our detectives left here early this morning with warrants for the arrest of nineteen persons who participated in the assault upon the Sheriff and his party on Monday. Arriving at Knowersville, they identified three of the persons named in the warrants, and promptly arrested them, after which they were handcuffed, and delivered into the custody of a military guard.

The military then started for Warner's residence, with skirmishers deployed. All sorts of rumors were circulated, and a vague suspicion was entertained that the force might meet opposition. Along the route they were insulted by both men and women, and were refused even a drink of water. As orders were issued not to trespass, the men did not enter any place to help themselves, but pressed forward without quenching their thirst.

The troops arrived at Warner's room affter 2 o'clock, and six additional arrests of parties who aided in the assault on Monday were made. They were found in the crowd who were about the premises. Several persons fled, and shots were fired at them, but without effect.

The Sheriff found Warner's house closed and its doors barricaded. He forced them open and removed the furniture into the road, where it soon after was drenched by a severe storm. The soldiers were quartered in the new house and outbuildings, and to-morrow they will move forward to assist in the execution of other writs.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, July 17.

Costa Rica coffee has advanced 1½c. in consequence of a rumor concentrating 800,000 pounds in single hands. It is also rumored that 1,000,000 pounds may seek the London market. Costa Rica closed firm, at 23½c.; Central American, 23c.; Manilla, 22½c.

Arrived, steamer *Del Norte*, from Eureka, bringing $10,300 in treasure.

Gen. Halleck has ordered an immediate survey of a new route from Big Bend, Truckee River and Owyhee, Idaho.

The schooner *Milton Badger*, from Honolulu, brings 2,300 bags of sugar.

Mining shares steady: Yellow Yacket, $545; Ophir, $230; Chillar, $186; Imperial, $02.

Legal-tenders, 70¾; market weak.

San Francisco, Monday, July 16.

The amount of freight money received here during the six months ending July 1 shows a decrease from the same period last year of upward of half a million dollars.

Sydney dates of April 21st report the market for breadstuffs much depressed in consequence of the arrival of twenty-nine cargoes from California and South America. California flour quoted at £16, and Chili at £13 10s. per ton.

Mining stocks better; Belcher, 140; Ophir, 255; Gould and Curry, 725; Yellow Jacket, 555; Savage, 930; Imperial, 91; Chollar, 191.

Legal-tenders, 70¾.

From New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 18.

Cotton unchanged; sales 100 bales. Sterling Exchange, 64; New-York Exchange, ¼ premium.

Gen. Band has issued an order, in accordance with Gen. Grant's order, for arrests only upon proper affidavits, and advises that actual arrests be deferred till properly investigated, unless there is manifest danger of escape.

Gen. Sherman has been compelled to leave his present quarters and seek others near Jackson-square.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order prohibiting the organization of Confederate batteries, brigades, &c., for any purpose whatever.

Deaths from Sun-Stroke.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 18.

Among the deaths from sun-stroke to-day were those of the following well-known and highly respectable citizens:

William Spear, Esq., insurance agent, No. 65 Second-street.

Capt. James Fazier and Capt. W. Prindham. The latter commanded a Government transcript during the late war.

The number of deaths from heat to-day will reach thirty at least. The heat has been very severe though somewhat moderated by breezes. We have had no rain as yet. The thermometer to-night indicates 88°.

Harvard College.

Boston, Wednesday, July 18.

The annual commencement at Harvard College to-day attracted quite a large number of visitors, notwithstanding the oppressive hot weather. Gov. Bullock and staff were escorted by the Lancers from the State House to Cambridge, where His Excellency was received by President Hill. The exercises by the graduating class are spoken of as fully equal to preceding exhibitions. At the close of the exercises, honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Arts—Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel Hooper, John Wilson, Augustus Woodbury. Doctor of Laws—Alexander H. Bullock, Wm. B. Rogers, Ralph Waldo Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr.

Sad Case of Drowning.

Great Falls, N. H., Wednesday, July 18.

Last evening while two young ladies, Miss Stone and Miss Maddox, were bathing in the river, they ventured beyond their depth and were drowned. The mother of Miss Maddox, who went to their rescue, was also drowned. She leaves a family. The bodies were recovered after remaining in the water about four hours.

The Cunard Steamers.

Boston, Wednesday, July 18.

It is rumored that the Cunard steamers will be withdrawn from Boston on the termination of their postal contract, and run from Liverpool to Halifax and New-York.

Hulse's Protector From Cholera.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Other articles are intended to cure after you have taken the disease, while this is a preventive and to keep you in your usual state of health. This Protector is ever with you, wherever you go, constantly, silently and painlessly fortifying the system and warding off the treacherous disease. Thousands in this City and elsewhere testify to the benefits they have derived from wearing them, and feel full confidence in advising all to put them on. All this class of diseases are easily prevented by proper precaution, and no article yet discovered has come so near being a sure Prophylactic as this pad.

For sale by Druggists generally, or wholesale by

HALL & RUCKELL.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere.

Try it once, you will use no other.

Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdells, the most Elegant Wedding and visiting cards, French note paper and monograms in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

In Refined Society.

A person using the ordinary perfumes of the day, is at once set down as devoid of taste and sentiment. Since the introduction of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the scents formerly in vogue have been entirely abandoned by the fashionable world, and this delicate and refreshing floral extract has replaced them.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts and Cocoaine for the Hair, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

What the public want is reliable Medicine, such as can be depended on in every instance. HARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP can be relied on in every case of diarrhœa and dysentery. Depot No. 487 Broadway. Price $1.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

An Affidavit.—"I Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 160 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three doses of Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy, I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-MaCHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* D. S. COVERT & CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch SewING MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Hoxsey—Botts.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Culpeper County, Va., on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Coles, Mr. B. M. Hoxsey, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss Mary Minor, daughter of Hon. Jno. M. Botts.

Whittelsey—Johnson.—On Thursday, July 12, by Rev. Thomas Street, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. M. Whittelsey, U. S. V., to Mrs. Louise M. Johnson, of Owego, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

Ackland.—Suddenly, at Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, of paralysis, Dorothy Ackland, widow of the late John Ackland, of New-York City, aged 66 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son, Thomas R. Ackland, and the members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, Corinthian Chapter No. 159, and Morton Commandery No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 96 East 27th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Bush.—On Wednesday morning, July 18, Walter Hardy, son of John O. and Abby A. Bush, aged 2 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 339 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

Brookley.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 17, by prostration from heat, John Brookley, aged 42 years, in the employ of Messrs. Pelletreau & Cole, No. 61 Liberty-st.

If there are any of his relatives or friends in the City they are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the New-York Hospital, No. 319 Broadway, at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

☞ St. Joseph, Susquehanna County, Penn., and Newburgh papers please copy.

Cavanagh.—On Tuesday, July 17, Bernard Cavanagh, aged 45 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers-in-law, Robert and James Finan, No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., on Thursday, July 19, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

Cochran.—On Tuesday, July 17, of cholera infantum, Mary Gilfillan, aged 8 months and 17 days, infant daughter of Dr. Alexander and Christina Isabella Cochran.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Charlesson.—In this City, on Monday, July 16, Chas. D. Charlesson, a native of Kent County, England, aged 41 years.

Delaplaine.—On Tuesday evening, July 17, of apoplexy, Hon. Isaac C. Delaplaine, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 294 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Donaghe.—On Wednesday, July 18, William R. Donaghe, M. D., aged 36 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

Edgar.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, William Edgar, in his 70th year.

Funeral on Thursday, July 19, at 3½ P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot at Rahway to meet trains that leave Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M.; returning trains, 5:45 and 7:15.

Floy.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 17, Henry Floy, son of the late Rev. James Floy, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Harlem M. E. Church, on 125th-st., without further notice.

The members of his class, the Class of '64, Columbia College, are requested to meet Thursday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock, at No. 10 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

Grant.—On Wednesday, July 18, Jean Grant, in the 87th year of her age, a native of Stranraer, Scotland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son, Alex. Grant, No. 30 1st-av., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. Cars leave 27th-st. Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 2¼ o'clock, returning at 4:40 and 7:30 P. M.

Gibson.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 17, William Gibson, aged 36 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, S. W. Day, No. 270 Bleecker-st., without further invitation.

Gilbert.—On Monday, July 16, Charles H. Gilbert, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 294 West 19th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

Summons.—The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special Communication at their rooms, (Corinthian,) on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles H. Gilbert, deceased.

New-York, July 17, 1866. Jas. R. Elsey, M.

Hawley.—In Bethel, Conn., on Monday, July 16, at the residence of the child's uncle, John G. Hawley, Lizzie Richardson, only child of Amos P. and Mary S. Hawley, aged 4 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Haws.—On Monday, July 16, William H. Haws, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 95 Allen-st., on Thursday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Hatch.—On Tuesday, July 17, Carrie Hatch, daughter of S. N. and Annie Hatch, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 731 Greenwich-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Howell.—At Person's Hotel, Catskill, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, July 17, L. A. Warfield Howell, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days, only son of E. M. and Camilla Howell.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 74 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Jones.—On Tuesday, July 17, at 7 P. M., Asahel Jones, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 20, at 3 P. M., from No. 33 East 33d-st., one door from Madison-av.

Kelly.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, at Far Rockaway, L. I., after a long and suffering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation and meekness, Mary Ann, wife of John Kelly, Sheriff.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John Charles and Alexander McIlhargy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will be interred in the Cathedral vault.

Kitching.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, Emeline Kitching, wife of George Kitching, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Clinton-av., second house north of De Kalb-av.

Kingman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, Rufus P. Kingman, son of Martin E. and Eliza F. Kingman, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, July 19, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, in Grand-av., corner of Putnam.

Laughland.—On Tuesday, July 17, David Laughland, aged 70 years, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son John, No. 566 West 42d-st., this day, (Thursday,) July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Moir.—On Tuesday, July 17, Mrs. Agnes Moir, widow of John Moir, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John and William Moir, are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. James Ackerman, No. 213 East 55th-st., on Thursday, July 19, at 2 P. M.

Marsh.—On Tuesday, July 17, near Woodbridge, N. J., Mary Teresa Marsh, youngest daughter of the late Thomas G. Marsh and Mary T. Marsh.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Meserole.—On Wednesday, July 18, Phebe Gertrude, daughter of John H. and the late Gertrude M. Meserole, aged 19 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Maria Meserole, No. 275 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

McGlynn.—Suddenly, in this City, on Wednesday, July 18, Michael J. D. McGlynn, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains are at St. Stephen's Church.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Nostrand.—In Flushing, on Tuesday, July 17, Garret Nostrand, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Nicholson.—On Wednesday, July 18, Francis Augustus, son of Paul F. and Mary R. Nicholson, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from No. 75 Macdougal-st., at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

O'Neill.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Samuel O'Neill, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 58 Butler-st.

Deceased was a daughter of Rev. James Bridge, of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, Emeline Ross, aged 52 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at the house of her brother, John Ross, No. 241 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Ryno.—On Wednesday, July 18, after a short illness, Caroline A., wife of Crowell H. Ryno, of Astoria, L. I.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Safford.—On Wednesday, July 18, Daniel Safford, infant son of Daniel B. and Helen A. Safford, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral from No. 112 2d-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Strangman.—On Wednesday, July 18, Mary Ann, widow of Levi Strangman, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 734 Greenwich-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Schwab.—Suddenly, Emanuel Schwab, aged 45 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 309 West 32d-st., at 8 o'clock this morning.

Schleicher.—In College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, July 17, of apoplexy, Hermann Alwin Schleicher, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the German Evangelical Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Southard.—At Peekskill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 18, Thomas D. Southard, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tinkey.—At Spring Valley, on Saturday, July 14, Mrs. Ann Van Orden, aged 85 years, relict of Garret Tinkey.

Van Dolsen.—At Clarkstown, Rockland County, on Tuesday, July 17, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Margaret Van Dolsen, widow of Garrett Van Dolsen, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wiggins.—On Tuesday, July 17, William J. Wiggins, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 114 West 11th-st., on Friday morning, July 20, at 9 o'clock. Cars will be at the Harlem Depot to convey persons attending his funeral to and from Bronxville.

White.—On Tuesday, July 17, in her 79th year, Jane, relict of the late John White, and daughter of the late Jordan Wright.

The funeral will take place on Fifth Day afternoon, (19th inst.,) from her late residence, No. 29 West 14th-st., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 50.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 27, East River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, short whiskers all around his face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, shoes, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 51.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 30, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black silk waist, plaid skirt, hoops, striped frock.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 52.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, reddish hair, full face, about five feet six inches high; supposed to be an emigrant; found on the person the following article: a baggage check.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 53.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about forty years, slim built, light hair, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet nine inches high, moustache; supposed to be Fidel Verroins, a discharged soldier; found on the person the following articles: a discharge paper of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 54.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about fifty-one years, stout built, gray hair, good teeth, full face; supposed to be August Christian Schefeler, from a passport, supposed to be a German; found on the person the following articles: letters addressed to Mr. L. King, No. 473 Second-avenue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

Morgue, Foot 26th-st., East River, July 18, 1866.

The following unknown bodies were received into the Morgue this day:

Unknown man, age about 28, height five feet seven inches; dark brown hair, thin on the forehead; no whiskers; goatee; fair complexion; well built; had on gray coat, white shirt, under-shirt, blue stockings and high-top boots.

Unknown woman brought in hospital at 12 M.; died at 2 P. M. Height, 5 feet; light-brown hair, grey eyes, small gold ear-rings, and of a stout build.

Unknown woman brought to Morgue by policemen Nos. 1,994 and 2,301; in 30 minutes she died as she was being brought; found at No. 98 West Twenty-eighth-street; cause, sun-stroke; height, 5 feet 1 inch; age, about 44; had on black silk cape, cotton printed dress, spotted green and red, white socks, and list shoes.

Unknown man brought in by Police officer No. 1,472, McGrady, of the Seventeenth Precinct, from the First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, age 45, height 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair, bushy whiskers, stout build; had on white felt hat, blue cloth coat, blue cloth pants, red striped woolen shirt, white woolen under-shirt and high-top boots.

Unknown woman at the Morgue, Bellevue Hospital, age about 40, height 5 feet 1 inch, black hair, blind of one eye, round featured, aquiline nose. Had on a purple striped dress, cotton quilted skirt, cotton chemise, blue check apron and lace shoes.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

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NOTES AND QUERIES IN THE ROUND TABLE.

POLITICAL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE are requested to meet at their rooms, Masonic Hall, in 13th-st., next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Conservative Convention, to be held the 14th proximo at Philadelphia.

DANIEL B. NORTHRUP, Chairman.

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Arrest of Stein the Murderer.

PARTICULARS OF HIS CHASE AND CAPTURE.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

We give below the account of the chase and capture of Charles B. Stein, the murderer of David Roberts, as related by Detective Thomas B. Jones, the officer who arrested him: Jones started for New-York City, on Friday, June 22, in search of Stein, a short time after the return of Chief of Police Hague, who had also been to New-York the week previous on a similar errand, but who returned without having discovered anything of the murderer. Jones after a short stay also returned without having accomplished much in ascertaining Stein's whereabouts. Before leaving New-York, however, he left the matter in the hands of a German in that City, who was to endeavor to discover the whereabouts of Stein. On Friday, the 6th inst., he received a dispatch from the German, stating that he had on the previous evening (Thursday) been drinking with Stein, at Hansel's tavern, Eighth-street in that City. Jones left this city on Saturday, arriving in New-York on Sunday, when he immediately set to work to ferret out the murderer. He proceeded to the house of the German, who accompanied him to the tavern on Eighth-street. The proprietor of the house stated that Stein had been there, but that he left to seek lodgings at Gigreen's tavern, on Second-street. The detective went thither, but he was informed, upon arriving there, that Stein had left for Williamsport (five miles from New-York) a short time before. On Monday Jones went there in search of him, and ascertained that Stein had been there, but had left for parts unknown. On Tuesday the detective traced him to Brooklyn, L. I., and was there informed that Stein had returned to New-York. On Wednesday, Jones went to the Express Office in New-York, where he found a package addressed to Stein, in care of George Graub, Eighth-street, from his wife. The detective here conceived the idea of making bogus money packages, directed to Stein from his wife, as an inducement for Stein to make his appearance. Jones disguised himself, took one of these packages (marked $300,) and proceeded to the house of Graub, where he inquired for Stein. Graub confessed utter ignorance of his acquaintance with Stein. Through the vigilance of his German friend, the detective ascertained that Stein had returned to New-York, and was stopping at another tavern. Here the detective went in disguise, and with the money package in hand asked for Stein. He was informed by the proprietor that a German living in Hudson City, New-Jersey, about six miles from New-York, could perhaps enlighten him in regard to Stein's whereabouts. He went to the house in Hudson City, and while in conversation with the keeper of the house, a man entered and stated that he had been with Stein not four hours previous. The man pointed out the house where he left Stein, situated near Bergen's Woods, on the outside of Hudson City. Jones proceeded to the house, knocked at the door, and was answered by Stein's wife. The detective thinking that he was now on the trail of the murderer, proceeded to enter the house, but was stopped by five Germans. Mrs. Stein said that her husband had left for Europe on the 4th of June. Jones "couldn't see it," and entered the house, when he was pounced upon by the gang of Germans, who held him on the floor for a short time. He managed to secure his revolver, and fired some stray shots among his assailants, which caused them to leave him. He then went to the back yard, and noticing a footpath which led to the woods, followed it. The gang followed him, but he kept them at bay by presenting his revolver. Jones noticed a chicken coop in a secluded spot in the woods, covered with newly cut evergreens. He proceeded to the spot and attempted to push the coop over. Not succeeding in this, he took the evergreens from the top, when he discovered Stein closely crouched beneath the boughs. The officer pulled him from his hiding place, when an attempt was made by the gang to rescue him. The detective fired a few more shots, which caused them to beat a hasty retreat.

Jones procured a wagon and took his prisoner to Newark. Through the earnest request of Stein, his wife was allowed to accompany him. While on the way to Newark he managed to pull the revolver from Jones' pocket, and in an instant he had cocked it, placed it to his own head and snapped the trigger. The shots had all been fired from the revolver at the crowd, and Stein's attempt to commit suicide failed. He entreated the officer to load the revolver and kill him.

On arriving at Newark, they took the train for Philadelphia, and arrived there on Friday night, arriving in this city yesterday at 1:40 P. M.

Stein was conveyed to the lock-up, from whence he was taken in the afternoon to jail. He will have a hearing before Mayor McCarthy on Monday or Tuesday next.

Stein states that after shooting Roberts, he swam the Monongahela River, borrowed $16, ran down to the Union depot, purchased a ticket for New-York, and took the express train through. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the conductor, who searched the cars carefully, feeling the legs of all the men on board the cars. Stein says that he trembled as he was approached by the conductor, but he carelessly threw his sound limb over the wooden one, and thus escaped arrest. It is stated that Stein was for years on the detective force in Germany.

Where the College Widows Live.

A writer in the Yale *Courant* takes up the cudgel in behalf of that much-abused class the "college widows," and gives the following statistics to show that the young ladies in New-Haven manage to entrap their full proportion of students. He says:

"The triennial records of the graduated classes which during the last ten years have been very full show that of exactly 1,000 academical students who graduated in the ten classes of 1853—1862, one hundred and fifty married within exactly three years from graduation, and of these one hundred and fifty twenty-seven married in New-Haven. That is, out of every five or six students who married in all, one married a New-Haven sweetheart; and, of two classes taken at random, in one which graduated ninety members, exactly ten years after graduation, forty-seven had married, of which six had married in New-Haven. In another class, eight years out of College, which graduated one hundred members, forty-eight had married—eight of them in New-Haven.

Of the former of these two classes, none, and of the latter, only one had married in New-Haven at the end of the third year; from whence we learn that a New-Haven lady's chance of getting a husband from a class does not end even with the third year after it has left college. Her chance seems good for at least ten years of catching every seventh marrying student. In fact, so well known is it that the chances of a husband are unusually good here, that young ladies are brought hither as to a market. Now, when we reflect that these students come from every part of the country, and that some allegiance must be due the damsels of their native towns, does it not rather seem that the New-Haven ladies carry of more than their share of matrimonial prizes, and that the "College Widows" live in the other towns? And is it not greatly to the prejudice of the interests of the ladies of the rest of the country that their beaux are sent to Yale?

The Fourth at Halifax.

The 4th of July was appropriately noticed at Halifax, as we learn from the *Sun* of that place. The British war-ships and many other vessels in port displayed the American flag, and it was also spread to the breeze at the United States Consulate Office, the Consul's residence and several other buildings. At noon the British war-ships and the American gunboat fired a salute, as did also the Citadel. In the evening about fifty American citizens dined together at the Halifax Hotel. Among those present were Lieut.-Commander Kautz, Surgeon Franklin, Chief-Engineer E. Wells, Ensign G. A. Patchke, of the American gunboat *Winooski*, Capt. Doyle, from New-York, and Col. Ives. Judge Jackson, American Consul, presided. W. D. O'Brien, Esq., acted as Vice-Chairman. The Chairman, in proposing "The President of the United States," paid an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the founders of the Republic—to the great historical names of America, from Washington to Lincoln—to the patriotism and ability of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate of the United States—to the able statesmen in the Cabinet and in the halls of Congress who successfully conducted the affairs of a great nation through a tremendous civil war, and to "the brave, loyal and devoted men who, both on the land and on the sea, at home and abroad, in dark days of treason and of trial, were true to their country and their flag." Among the other toasts given were the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, the Vice-Admiral, Maj.-Gen. Doyle and Secretary Seward. Responses were made by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the officers of the *Winooski*, Col. Ives, Capt. Doyle, Dr. Woesselhoft, Messrs. Patten, Huse, W. A. D. Morse, Ritchie, Laflin, Snow and others. Through the evening several national and patriotic songs were sung.

Fires in Cincinatti.—Two destructive fires occurred in Cincinatti on Thursday night, July 12. By the first the Academy of Music was totally destroyed, and the fine residence of R. Hurd, the billiard-room of the Cincinnati Club House, and a paint-shop were considerably damaged. The Academy building was put up by L. J. Lamphear, and was leased for nine years by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, who sublet the two stores underneath, one to Werner & Gerard, music dealers, and the other to Mrs. Starling, milliner. The audience had left the house nearly three-quarters of an hour before the fire broke out. The building was insured for $15,000, and it is worth, perhaps, $20,000. Kelly & Leon had their leasehold interest insured for $5,000, and their wardrobe for $3,000 in the Miami Insurance Company. Werner & Gerard's loss in pianos and sheet music must be $10,000 or more, and Mrs. Starling's perhaps $5,000. The Academy of Music was a small hall in the second story, and fitted up especially for negro minstrels. It had been built but about six months. The fire originated accidentally.

Before this fire had been extinguished, fire broke out in Cooper's blacksmith-shop, on Laurel-street, between Central-avenue and John-street, which involved Gier's turning-shop, Lape's planing-mill, Kolker's stair-building establishment, and Whitney's lumber-yard. The shops of Cooper, Gier and Kolker were destroyed, and Lape's shop materially damaged on the west side. The loss is estimated as follows: Kolker, $9,000; Gier, $3,000; Lape, $3,000; Cooper, $1,400. The damage to Whitney's lumber was not large. The roof of Mr. Buttemiller's house, which stands immediately west of the shops, was badly damaged by the flames, and the upper part of the dwelling inundated with water. The fire originated between the shops of Messrs. Cooper and Gier, and is regarded as the work of an incendiary.

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5-20 Regist'd, '62	105½	105¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	106¾	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¼	105½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111½
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110½
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅜	108⅝
Curr'cy Certifcs	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
Gold	149⅝	149¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
August, 7-30	103⅝	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,668,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investers of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON,
ROBERT B. JONES, } Levee Commissioners.
A. W. WALKER,

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581, Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1866.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, have completed the valuation of the lots owned by the Company, and which they now offer for sale upon the following terms, viz.: Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and ninety-five per cent. in the stock of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, at its par value.

For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000, the purchaser will pay five per cent. in cash $100 00

And nineteen shares of the stock for the balance, being 1,900 00

Total $2,000 00

Upon these terms, those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory prices.

Sales will be made from this office and by the resident director and agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Esq., at Brunswick, Ga. By order of the Board.

W. C. WEED, Secrtary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

E. C. SCRANTON, President.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

$2,000,000 ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURGH RAILWAY CO.—Subscriptions for $2,000,000 of the capital stock of the Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Co., will be received at the banking house of Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., until August 1, 1866. This road is 40 miles in length, and forms one of the most important connections in the United States. Terms of subscription liberal. Full particulars upon application.

TURNER BROTHERS.
ROBERT TURNER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY, HAVING DISCONtinued business, has reinsured its risks with the HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway.

Policy-holders are requested to exchange their policies for those of the latter Company, which may be done at their office.

JOHN HONE, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS improved city property. Good applications wanted immediately. C. F. GILMAN, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 6.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing to get this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits $3,000,000

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 21 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED, Six per cent. interest, free of tax.

Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax; money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of July.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 .... $50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.

By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. I. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDENDS,

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of this railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 260 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13¾ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)

1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round bar iron (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats must be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF $50,000 OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at the office of this Company until the 1st day of August next.

The parties offering the Bonds for sale will be promptly notified if their offer is accepted.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of window-shades, and everything appertaining thereto, under the firm and style of BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT, the business to be carried on at No. 141 Fulton and No. 20 Ann-st.

WM. B. BARTON,
RICHD. TERHUNE,
ELMER S. BRETT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARTON & VARNEY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. B. BARTON will sign in liquidation.

WM. B. BARTON,
JAS. A. VARNEY.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

MEETINGS.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Class of 1826 will meet after the Alumni Meeting, WEDNESDAY, July 25, at the house of Dr. BISHOP, No. 215 Church-st., at 2 o'clock, and are invited to the same place in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches, stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

30,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, JULY 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

(3,000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1866

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:

Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet: tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser. The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 78 East 40th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture in said house, made to order, and but little used, viz.: Rosewood and inlaid parlor furniture, dining-room furniture, oak and black walnut, rosewood and black walnut and cottage bedroom furniture; rosewood library furniture, bookcases, secretaries, &c.; also a splendid collection of books. Particulars in to-morrow's papers.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 19, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:

3,400 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo bark *Bounding Billow*, from Menton.

Immediately after, within the store, under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it may concern:

500 boxes Menton Lemons, ex ship *Elena*, from Marseilles.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Rosewood pianos, mirrors, rosewood, walnut and mahogany marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; hair and spring mattresses, china, fancy goods, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.

Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue; to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.

Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BATTER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, — FOCKE and — FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; (com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated July 6, 1866.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]
jy19-law-6w-th*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HAUSMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, — FOCKE and — FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
jy19-law6w Th*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HAUSMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, — FOCKE and — FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.

CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
jy19-law6w Th*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS, } Executors
ADAM SAUNDERS,
j25-law6mTh*

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE,) No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

Elegant French styles to suit all figures. Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. Ladies, visitors in the city, and country orders particularly attended to.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.

H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner of 8th-av.

CLOTHING.

LARGE DEALERS IN CLOTHING

Are invited to examine the following table and see what Clothing costs manufactured, on commission, by the

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., No. 38 Vesey-st.:

Goods at 50c. per yard.	At 75c.	At $1.	At $1 25.	At $1 50.	At $2
Cost of any style $4 67	$6 09	$8 03	$10 29	$11 83	$13 73
Pants 2 44	3 41	4 36	5 28	6 15	7 76
Vests 1 84	2 23	2 63	3 01	3 38	3 99
Full Suit $8 95	$11 73	$15 02	$18 58	$21 36	$25 48

The above is a full estimate, and calculated for first-rate trimmings and work. Samples can be seen at our salesroom.

We also manufacture BOY'S CLOTHING and SHIRTS on commission.

We can fill large orders with dispatch.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL GAS STOVE AND OVEN

In the market, are manufactured by the

UNION GAS STOVE COMPANY,

No. 126 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

☞ They are warranted to

Bake, Roast, Boil and Broil,

and HEAT IRONS as well as the best range, *at a cost of 2 cents per hour.*

Free from odor, and adding nothing to the heat of the room.

The Company also manufacture GAS HEATERS FOR WARMING ROOMS.

For sale by all the principal dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by

WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the following-named deserters from the Regular Army, at my office, No. 94 Grand-st., New-York, or any U. S. recruiting office in the United States:

Private THOMAS DILLON, 16th Infantry: age, 34 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, and by occupation a laborer.

Private PATRICK GILLESPIE, 15th Infantry: age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; ruddy complexion, brown hair, and by occupation a laborer.

THOMAS MULLALY, Corporal, 12th Infantry: age, 19 years; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a farmer.

Private GEORGE H. WARREN, 15th Infantry; age, 20 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation a farmer.

All supposed to be in or near New-York City.

THOMAS WARD, Brevet Capt. U. S. A., First Lieut. 1st Artillery.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

MESSRS. J. FRIDAY & CO. BEG TO call the public attention to their PATENT LIGHTS for lighting billiard-tables, offices, banks, libraries, reading-rooms, &c. For further particulars or samples, inquire at their office, No. 14 Cedar-st., New-York, or at Messrs. KAVANAGH & DECKER, Billiard-table Manufacturers' No. 235 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

COPY.—Having tried Friday & Co.'s Patent Reflector for lighting billiard-tables, offices, &c., I take pleasure in recommending them as the best in use, for the purpose of lighting up billiard-rooms, clubs, &c., &c. Undoubtedly they have never been excelled.

DUDLEY KAVANAGH.

Messrs. Friday & Co. have put up their Patent Lights over the billiard-tables in this hotel, which is very much approved of by all the players.

J. CARPENTER, Cashier.
NATIONAL HOTEL BILLIARD ROOMS, CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 5th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as first-class cook and baker; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 22 East 16th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse; good City reference can be given. Inquire for two days, at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can furnish references; would prefer the country. Call at No. 852 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A LADY, EMployment as a copyist or teacher of music, English and languages; highest references. Address READY WRITER, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children, or assist in housework. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A private family; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD GERman girl, in a respectable family, as chambermaid. Call at No. 202 7th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, PROFICIENT IN modern languages, especially in French, a graduate of a female college, desires to travel in Europe as companion for a lady. Address Miss E. W. KING, Centerbrook, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in some respectable business employment, where the services of a steady young person are required; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 74 Ridge-st., or address the same.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. Call or address No. 168 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected and first-class City references furnished. Call on or address WILLIAM, 288 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife (Protestants;) the man as fruit gardener or coachman—understands both perfectly—the care of greenhouse and grapery: the woman is a good plain cook and a first-rate laundress: the best of reference. Address A. D., Box 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, janitor, or office and bank porter, by a respectable married man, without incumbrance; has no objections to go to any part of the United States; good reference. Address C. S. GUILD, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of 12 years' City experience in driving; has a full and thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first class City references. Address W. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address A. C. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious, sober and honest man, as night watchman or porter in a wholesale house; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly; the care of greenhouse, grapery, and the laying out of grounds; the best of reference. Address N. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN aged 23, as light porter or otherwise in a wholesale house; good references. Call on or address WILLIAM NELLIS, care of John Ward, 56th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; also understands the care of a horse, and can take care of a gentleman's place. The best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has been six years in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address for two days Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references and will work in a steady place for low wages. Call on or address JOHN G., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address D. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXCHANGE office, or as clerk in a store, by a young man who has had some experience and is well recommended. Address J. N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages. Address H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, Protestant; the best of City reference given. Address HUMPHREY, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, OF Christian character and standing desires a position of trust or situation, in any honorable business; the best of reference. Address, for three days, POSITION, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WESTchester County, a woman as good plain cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; also one as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; Protestants preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 101 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; preference will be given to a married man whose wife can do washing and ironing; none need apply unless well recommended.

H. B. WHELPLEY, No. 37 Broad-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND BOY; THE man to work on a small farm and take care of horses; the boy to clean knives and make himself useful about a hotel. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,635 N. Y. City.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family residing in Bergen, N. J.; one who can cook, wash, iron, and give good City references. Apply in store No. 311 Washington-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S STORE, A boy who will make himself generally useful; pay $4 per week. Address, stating age, &c., Box 5,411 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand. Inquire at No. 75 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office. Apply at No. 30, New-st., between 9 and 10.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, by KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., 116 Nassau-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,

800 FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.

ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE TEAM sorrels, 16 hands; one team browns, trot in 2:40; two fine large single or saddle horses; one trotter, time 2:35 to saddle. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

A FOUR-IN-HAND, SIX-SEAT PHAETON, basket, pony and four-seat phaetons, of our own make; 400 other carriages and harness at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses; to be seen for three days, until 5 P. M., at the stable in the rear of No. 20 Lafayette-place, entrance in the Bowery.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c.; also two second-hand top buggies but little used, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

A TEAM OF MULES, HARNESS AND Truck, all in good condition, for sale together or separate. For terms, &c., apply to G. F. YOUNGMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 Award is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ——	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,298	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,400	(Building.)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND	SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 18
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 21
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 25
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER ALEPPO, PERSIA and MARATHON will please remove their goods, now lying at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at their risk of fire or other injury.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....20th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON	WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR,

Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails TUESDAY, July 24, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 14 East River THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 19, at 4 P. M. Freight received up to hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,

will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
CAMBRIA, Capt. FRENCH,

will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line. Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,

having been detained to accommodate shippers, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT,	LAC LA BELLE,
Capt. M. H. MURCH,	Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META

will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 3:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a few miles up. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges, such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 17, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, 18, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, 18, 12 M.
Thursday, 19, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 19, 12½ P. M.
Friday, 20, 9½ A. M.	Friday, 20, 1½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York *Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr., printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY at 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA is open for sale or charter for picnics, Sunday-school or moonlight excursions. Inquire of the STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION CO., foot of Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts., one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DESIRABLE house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 14 acres, 10 acres in crops, 4 acres of woods, with plenty of fruit trees; two hours ride from New-York City on Long Island Railroad; three minutes walk from depot. Price $2,500; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Inquire of R. CUNNINGTON, No. 41 Park-row.

FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY, NEAR NEW-Brunswick: a number of fine farms of different sizes, near Raritan River, and within a short distance of railroad depot; one of 52 acres, $7,000; one of 60 acres, $7,000; one of 75 acres, $4,000; one of 100 acres, $10,000. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A cottage house and one acre of land in the beautiful village of Fishkill; grounds well laid out, variety of fruit; has also a gardener's cottage and barn. Will sell the above, including furniture and gas fixtures, for $4,500; without furniture, $3,900. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

A NEW AND DECIDEDLY GENTEEL brown-stone house, delightfully located near the new park in Brooklyn. This property presents a safe investment and a pleasant and healthy house. Price $14,000; terms favorable. H. S. RIDER,
No. 39 Pine-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 123 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—VERY EASY TERMS, 5 lots on corner, laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery, inclosed by a beautiful fence; fine new carriage house, &c.; near four lines railroads, 30 minutes from ferry; improvements are worth half the money.
A. B. CHALMERS, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HOUSE containing 11 rooms, with outbuildings and four acres of land; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; well located, within 15 minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of R. WATROUS, No. 85 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TERMS EASY, a pretty 40 acre farm, level, loam soil, new buildings, in good style; also a 70 acre homestead, in a village 38 miles on Long Island. Owner at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 88, Thursday, 10 to 3 o'clock. A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A GLASS HOUSE, in vicinity of New-York; tools, stock, &c.; for sale on accommodating terms. Address B. M. ROGERS, Jersey City Post-office.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE 3 ACRES of good land, house and barn; good location; one mile from depot; 16 miles in Jersey.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., GOOD house, 4½ acres of land; abundance of fruit; 6 trains daily to New-York; fare 25 cents; price $2,500. J. E. PERINE, Pleasant Plains Railroad Station.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE—126 acres, close to a village, with good water power and home demand for flour and feed. Will be sold at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 348 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE English basement House, No. 212 East 20th-st. Rent $900. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 9 to 3.

STORE TO LET—THE GRANITE BUILDING No. 86 Cedar-st., a few doors east of Broadway, will be let for storage or any other legitimate business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—ON 14TH-ST., FRONTING UNION-square, a valuable piece of property; will be leased for a term of years. Apply for particulars to
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE CONTAINING 23 rooms, on Broadway, near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

BROADWAY STORES AND OFFICE room to let on first, second and third floors. Apply to O. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—REAR OF No. 65 3d-av. Inquire in the front building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD, either in New-York or any of the adjacent cities, or a country place convenient to New-York, having an equity of $4,000 or less. Would like to pay in stock that will bear investigation, as the advertiser is short of cash. Apply to C. R. BARKER, No. 207 Duane-st., front office, second floor.

PLACE WANTED—OF ABOUT 5 ACRES, under cultivation, with house and outbuildings complete, on the east shore of the Hudson not above Tarrytown; principals only will please address full particulars with lowest cash price, Post-office Box No. 3,884.

WANTED—TO RENT A SECOND OR THIRD story store, suitable for a hardware agency. Apply, stating terms and size of room, &c., to A. B. S., Box No. 3,962 Post-office, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put to order. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WITH GOOD FURNISHED rooms, for families or single, may be had at No. 28 West 4th-st., between Broadway and Washington-square. Terms moderate.

A FEW GENTLEMEN WITH GOOD references, can find board and superior accommodations in the private house No. 73½ East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th Avs.; five minutes' walk from Fifth-avenue Hotel and Broadway. Terms low.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthy Summer board, within thirty minutes of New-York City Hall; offers superior accommodations at two-thirds New-York City prices.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson; one hour from City by boat, in a private family; four rooms, including two large ones on the second floor; boating, bathing, stabling; ten acres of ground well shaded. Apply to J. C. SMITH, No. 120 Nassau-st., third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; large rooms, well furnished; spring mattrasses, &c., &c.; location very fine; large garden, with fruit and vegetables; cow and plenty of milk; good sailing and fishing. Inquire at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PEEKSKILL— In a large mansion-house, on a first-class farm. Terms moderate, with good board and good accommodation. For particulars, apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, Harlem Railroad; location healthy; house large, and situated in a fine grove. Apply to THOS. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular.
Prof. S. T. FROST.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE IN CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Location pleasant, grounds and shade extensive; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 26, or Box No. 56 Chappaqua.

BOARD AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARM—Adjoining the celebrated Heath House; fare first-rate and charges moderate, at the owner's house. S. V. FISHER. Refers to S. S. Stephens, No. 360 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife board in Orange, N. J., or in its vicinity. Address C. T. W., stating terms and location, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., WITH a private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, opposite West Point.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT,
At the above address.

AT HALF PRICES DURING JULY.

TUITION AT GOLDSMITH'S
WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ROOMS,
No. 756 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at
No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. S. BOLTON. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

$30 TO $40.—BOARD AND ENGLISH BRANCHES for ten weeks to scholars under 12. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For Teachers or Schools address the American Educational Union, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

REV. DR. LUNDY, GRADUATE OF OXFORD, late Professor of Latin and Greek in the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, (Mr. Geo. W. Clarke's,) desires a similar appointment in a City institution. Address No. 175 Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED—IN A GOOD SAFE manufacturing and wholesale business in this City. A special partner preferred. We solicit references from good and reliable parties only. Address, for a few days, W. & CO., Station A, Post-office, New-York.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX — MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
In his original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER.
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. O. K. FOX..........Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, July 20,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)

First appearance of the young and talented prima donna,
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA.
Sigs. ERRANI, MARRA and FOSSATI
in the other principal roles.
Sig. CARLO PATTI,
the distinguished young violinist, will perform between the acts.

Musical Conductor..........Sig. TORRIANI

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

SATURDAY, July 21, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
Musical Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO
Admission, $1. No reserved seats.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to
WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.
P. REMOND, Proprietor.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'rs, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of doses of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 38 Washington-st., near Canal.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 17, 18, 1866.
LAST THREE NIGHTS MOST POSITIVELY, of Boucicault's great drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON.

The production of which has proved a GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS. Mrs. EMILY JORDAN, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss HARRISON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE, Messrs. LAWLOR, STUDLEY, CLARKE, WARD, FENNO, WHITING, SINCLAIR, ROCKWELL, and others of a cast, which for uniform excellence, challenges comparison with all former presentations of the drama.

Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn. THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi. THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion. THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again. THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.

THURSDAY, July 19, first appearance of the WEBB SISTERS and Mr. MARK SMITH in Byron's burlesque, COLLEEN BAWN.

MONDAY, July 23—THE ICE WITCH.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1866.

The performance will commence with Powers' famous Comic Drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with the amusing Hibernian Farce, entitled
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
Larry Hoolaghan..........Mr. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

THIS EVENING will be presented his own great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, Appointments and Music.
Don Christoval Colon, alias Columbus,
..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia..........Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand..........Mr. J. C. DUNN
Characters by the entire Company.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
At 2 o'clock.

In consequence of the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of those GREAT AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS and ATHLETES, the
BUISLAY FAMILY.
The manager has been induced to prolong their stay in New-York for
A FEW DAYS LONGER.
They will appear on each evening in a VARIETY OF THEIR STARTLING ACTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF
SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK,
NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

BLEECKER-ST. CIRCUS, BETWEEN Perry and Charles sts., will commence on MONDAY, July 23, 1866, for a short season. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Chiarini's Royal Spanish Circus, under a Mammoth Palace Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance. Daring equestrians, skillful gymnasts, peerless acrobats, and all the gems of the arena, embodying features sensational and gorgeous, and invested with elegance, grace and beauty. Sig. Chiarini's marvelous Somnambulism ride, Helen Guba and her brother, Teodoro Guba. Senor Sebastian, the great bareback equestrian, in his thrilling and finished feats of horsemanship. The Peruvian brothers, Carlos, Roberto and Gaspar, in their beautiful triple parterre. The distinguished troupe of male and female riders, vaulters, leapers and tumblers, besides a grand display of classic feats, by the most accomplished artists of both Continents, will be brought forward at every representation, and the finest stud of performing horses and ponies in the world, trained by Signor G. Chiarini, the Franconi of America, to execute feats full of novel and startling exhibitions of animal sagacity. The comic department and humor will be ably represented by W. T. Aymar, the American jester. An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons. Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Sole proprietor and manager, G. Chiarini.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

THE THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING
of the
SARATOGA ASSOCIATION
Will be held during the week
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

PROGRAMME—FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stake of $50 each, p. p. $1,000 added; for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with 41 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Two-mile heats, for all ages; purse $750.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, two miles; welter weights; $400 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., two and a quarter miles, for all ages. Closed with 23 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; purse $300.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, for three-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers excluded; purse $500.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile; $50 entrance, p. p.; $500 added. Closed with 14 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a quarter miles, for all ages; purse $300.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $[illegible]; Selling Race; dash of one and a half miles, for all ages.

SECOND RACE.—Three-mile heats, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages; purse $500, [illegible]

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, winner of the Derby or Travers 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate; $50 entrance, p. p.; $750 added. Closed with 25 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for beaten horses, all ages; purse $500.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds; winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 pounds extra; purse $500.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, two miles, handicap, for horses only that have started in the first day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner, $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—Dash of four miles, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, handicap, for horses only that have run during the meeting; purse $600, entrance five per cent.

As heretofore, the strictest decorum will be observed, by the employment of an ample force of efficient policemen.

Extra trains will leave Albany, Troy, and points at the north each day, arriving at Saratoga in time for the races, and returning after the races are over.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

A GREAT RACE, UNDER SADDLE,
BETWEEN
DEXTER, GEN. BUTLER and TORONTO CHIEF.
FOR A STAKE OF $3,000.

On THURSDAY, July 19, the above named famous horses will trot mile heats, three in five, to go as they please, for a stake of $1,000 each.
W. Dobell's b. g. DEXTER.
J. L. Eoff's blk. g. GENERAL BUTLER.
D. Pfifer's br. s. TORONTO CHIEF.

The above race will cause extraordinary interest, and will be the best saddle race of modern times, in all probability. Dexter has made the fastest time on record, 2m. 18 1-5s.; Butler has gone in 2m. 21s., and the Chief trotted half a mile in 1:08¼.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, 1½ and 2½ P. M. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 1 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes. Ferry from 92d-st. to Astoria. Police regulations on the Course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and power of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $[illegible] to $[illegible] each. M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements [illegible] in this city of instruments. They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to almost every musician of note in the City for testimony [illegible]. Second-hand Melodeons and Organs of [illegible] and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, OF SEVERAL years' successful experience, desires an engagement as principal of music department in a leading female seminary; teaches [illegible] music in all its branches; [illegible] take charge of a choir. Address PROF. W., care of Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to [illegible] Piano-fortes than any other [illegible]. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, HAVING had many years' experience, the entire charge of the musical department of a seminary in or near the City. References given by [illegible] pupils. Address C. T. D., Station B.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 8th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS F. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 8th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

breach of the peace in the Capitol, and it was now within the judicial knowledge of the Court. If the Capitol is to be made the scene for breaches of the peace, murderous assaults, &c., and Congress is powerless to preserve the peace and hold parties in custody who may be guilty, then the entire country will wake up in astonishment. As to the objection to the return that the prisoners were not produced, that was for the Court. If the Court insisted on the parties being brought into Court, they would no doubt be produced. The writ having been inadvertently issued, no return is necessary. He did not think that the Court was bound to require the production of the bodies in Court; and whether they were in Court or not, the case might be decided. He directed the petition to be quashed. The object of the writ was to get the prisoner before Court that he might be admitted to bail.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

The officers of the Secret Service Division under the Solicitor of the Treasury, have just arrested the principal party connected with the counterfeit $100 compound interest note, one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued. The officers have also succeeded in securing the press and plates on Staten Island. Several thousand dollars of these counterfeits were captured, with all the appurtenances of a first-class counterfeiting establishment.

THE FLAX COMMISSION.

A communication from the Department of State, sent to the Senate to-day, shows that $10,500 of the $20,000 appropriated for a Flax Commission has been returned to the Treasury. The Commission was dissolved some months ago, after extended investigation, which revealed valuable improvements in flax manufacturing processes, but gave little encouragement that flax fiber could ever be made a substitute for cotton. Such improvements, it is understood, are yet in progress, and Government aid is now sought in perfecting them.

ABSENTEES.

About 60 members of the House, or nearly one-third of the entire number, are absent, either by sickness or leave, and the daily diminution continues.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have only one more bill to report, viz: that to reorganize the Treasury Department. Three only of the general appropriation bills remain undisposed of, and two of them are in Committees of Conference.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has not yet received the reprimand directed to be administered to him for the assault on Representative GRINNELL.

A REFRESHING RAIN.

A heavy rain and thunder storm, of half an hour's duration, commenced at 4 o'clock this afternoon, which, with a similar visitation this evening, has very considerably cooled the weather.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate has been doing more in the matter of rejections of the President's nominations than in confirmations. The President has been notified of the following rejections: ISAAC UNDERHILL, Postmaster at Peoria, rejected, as is understood, at the request of Mr. INGERSOLL, who recently made himself notorious as a villifier of President JOHNSON; also, the following Missouri nomination, viz.: J. M. GLOVER, Collector, and J. A. HAY, Assessor, Third District; T. T. CRITTENDEN, Collector, and G. C. BRODHEAD, Assessor, Fifth District, and W. M. HAMILTON, Collector, and J. A. GREASON, Assessor, Second District.

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet remains unchanged from the status we gave it last night. Mr. STANBERRY had not arrived this evening, though he is hourly expected by the President. It is now said Mr. HARLAN will not resign, but await an intimation from Mr. JOHNSON that he desires to appoint his successor.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, will leave here to-morrow for his home in Ohio, the Secretary of State having determined to withhold his instructions for the present.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. STEEDMAN AND FULLERTON.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON and party returned to New-Orleans from Texas to-day, they having completed their tour of inspection.

MR. FORNEY'S MAN JONES.

In the discussion in the Senate upon the bill to increase the pay of the employes of the Senate, Mr. FESSENDEN took occasion to object to the management of the stationery-room, in Mr. FORNEY's department. It appears that the "Keeper of Stationery" is one Mr. JONES, confidential clerk of Mr. FORNEY, and familiarly known as "FORNEY's man." Mr. FESSENDEN says this employe is very rarely present at his post, and he intimates that JONES is engaged in certain other pursuits. He now receives a salary of $2,100 for absolutely doing nothing, and it is sought to raise his salary for this arduous labor to the sum of $2,600, and give him a messenger beside at $1,500. Mr. FESSENDEN objects to this, and invites an examination into the management of the Stationery room. Mr. JONES principally occupies his time upon the floor of the House and Senate in lobbying bills through Congress. His position as an employee in the Senate enables him to get the entree in each House, and facilities for button-holing the members. Whether this is done under sanction of Mr. FORNEY or not has not transpired, but it is evident that the Senate is not inclined to encourage this kind of sinecure, and Mr. JONES will probably be required to give more of his attention to the Stationery Room hereafter, which will seriously interfere with his lobby schemes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case from Pennsylvania of KOONTZ against COFFROTH, was to-day disposed of by the House in less than two minutes, permission having been given to print three speeches without their being delivered, and the resolution in favor of the former having been adopted without the call of the yeas and nays. In other words, there was no controversy. Mr. KOONTZ, Republican, was sworn in and took his seat.

ILLNESS OF MR. WASHBURNE, OF ILLINOIS.

Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, after coming to the Hall to-day was seized with illness and had to be conveyed to his home.

THE PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Eight hundred thousand francs will be distributed in prizes at the Paris Exposition. Among them will be ten prizes of 10,000 francs each, and one capital prize of 100,000 francs to local establishments which are most successful by their organization and management in promoting the prosperity and harmony and the moral and intellectual well-being of the operatives. This information has been officially communicated to the Secretary of State.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

THE RATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Commitee, reported, without amendment, the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the War Department, and the bill in relation to the rations of soldiers held as prisoners of war.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC STATES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to appoint a Commission to consider the subject of transportation between the Western and Atlantic States.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Also adversely on the bill to increase the pay of army officers.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented a written report of a proposed plan of ventilation for the Senate Chamber, which was ordered to be printed.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a resolution authorizing the employment of a practical landscape gardener and topographical engineer, to aid the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the selection of a park and site for a Presidential mansion, which was adopted.

THE NAVAL PENSION FUND.

Mr. GRIMES called up the joint resolution to amend a resolution of July 1, 1864, regulating the investment of the naval pension fund, by requiring it to be made a permanent loan to the Government at six per cent.

This was postponed until to-morrow.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the following bill to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, and provide for funding the same was taken up:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, for the purpose of funding the national debt and reducing the rate of interest thereon, to issue registered or coupon bonds of the United States in such form, and of such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, such bonds to be made payable at not over thirty years from date, [illegible] sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing [illegible] the United States, and to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government; *Provided*, that the expense of disposing of such bonds shall not exceed one per centum of the amount disposed of, which said one per centum or so much thereof as may be required is hereby appropriated. And provided, also, that the said bonds, and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used in taking up or retiring the obligations or indebtedness of the United States other than United States notes.

SEC. 2. That the bonds issued under this act shall be known as "the consolidated debt of the United States," and the same shall be exempt from taxation by or under State, municipal or local authority, and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest effected by the negotiation of said bonds, the same and the interest thereon and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States.

SEC. 3. That the amount of interest saved by a substitution of five per centum bonds for other Government securities, shall be applied to the payment of the principal of the national debt, and that for the purpose of insuring the payment thereof, and in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, the sum of at least thirty millions of dollars, including the saving of interest aforesaid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually applied to the reduction or extinguishment of said debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the outstanding notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, holders of such notes are hereby required to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in such like manner as he may prescribe at least six months before the maturity of such notes, whether they elect that such notes shall be paid at maturity or shall be converted into bonds of the United States commonly designated as five-twenty bonds, and the right on the part of such holders of converting such Treasury notes into bonds shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note, in relation to which notice shall not be given as above prescribed, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had several amendments to propose to this bill. The first amendment was to strike out the third section above quoted, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of an act to authorize the issue of United States bonds for the redemption and funding of the floating debt of the United States, there shall be annually applied to the payment of the principal and interest of of the public debt $180,000,000, which sum is to be appropriated for that purpose, and so much of said sum as is not required to pay interest on the debt shall be placed to the purchases as payment of such portions of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. SHERMAN was to insert an additional section—a proviso that all money received into the Treasury of the United States for duties on imported goods shall be specially set apart for the following purposes: First, the payment of so much of the interest on the public debt as is payable in coin; second, the payment, as it shall mature, of the principal of the public debt. 3. The payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. 4. When the amount of coin in the Treasury shall exceed fifty millions, the excess shall be sold in open market in New-York, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes, and the notes received for it shall be cancelled.

The above was agreed to.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. SHERMAN was to strike out after the word "prescribed" in the fourth section, the words "at least six months," and substitute the words "at least four months," which was agreed to.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. SHERMAN was to insert as a new section a provision that from and after January 1, 1867, the lawful money required to be kept by National Banks, as a reserve fund, shall not consist, in whole or in part, of interest-bearing notes or bonds. It was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would press the bill to its final vote to-morrow.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses with amendments. The Committee strike out the appropriation of $40,000 for an electric telegraph to the Pacific States; also $1,750 for extra compensation to the Commissioner of and Chief Clerk of the Land Office in charge of the census work, and $1,500 for an electrician to manage the lighting apparatus of the dome of the Capitol; and $30,000 for an addition to Providence Hospital, Washington. They propose new appropriations as follows: For preparing and publishing medical statistics in the Bureau of the Provost Marshal, $6,000; for pavement in front of the War and Navy Department, $13,000; for the pay of eight clerks in the office of Indian Affairs, $11,200; for continuation of work on the north portico of the Patent Office, $50,000; for contingent expenses of the north-east portion of the Executive Building, &c., $6,000; for the codification of the statute laws of the United States, $25,000; to enable the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to collect information of the claim of GEORGE MCDOUGALL for beef in 1852, $500; for site and custom-house, and post-office at St. Paul, $100,000; for pay of temporary clerks in pension-office, $25,000; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to rent rooms for the pension-office, $3,000; to reimburse the corporation of Washington for improving streets and avenues on Government property, $47,250 81; for works of art to decorate the Capitol, $5,000.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to amend the act of June 21, 1866, for the disposal of public lands for homesteads to actual settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas and Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

It provides that any person who has served not less than twelve months in the army or navy of the United States, during the war for the preservation of the Union, shall have the right to purchase at the minimum rate, or locate by military land warrant, 160 acres of land, and to enter 160 acres, according to the provisions of the Homestead Bill of 1862.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The bill to increase the compensation of clerks, messengers and other employes of the Senate was taken up, and after a discussion, was recommitted to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill recently passed by the Senate, and subsequently amended in the House, for bridging the Mississippi at Quincy, Keokuk, Union and other points. The House amendments were agreed to, with an amendment requiring the consent of the States on each side of the river where bridges are proposed.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment that if the Board of Engineers recently appointed to inquire into the feasibility of bridging the Mississippi shall report that elevated bridges, of continuous spans, can be constructed across the river, no drawbridges shall be allowed under this act.

Mr. HENDERSON's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 19 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Grimes, Howard, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson, Yates—19.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment that no drawbridge shall be constructed or commenced under this act before the 4th of March, 1867. He explained that the object of this amendment was to postpone the building of these bridges. The engineer's report referred to in his other amendment shall have been received, which was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 25.

The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence in amendments.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to equalize bounties to volunteers of the late war, but before proceeding to its consideration, Mr. POMEROY rose to announce the death of the late Senator LANE, of Kansas.

THE LATE SENATOR LANE, OF KANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY delivered an address upon the life and character of his late colleague, after which he offered the customary resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. HENDRICKS followed Mr. POMEROY in a eulogy on the late Senator. In the course of his remarks, he said he had investigated the charges of corruption against Mr. LANE, and was satisfied they were ill-founded.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke of the deceased as a man in whom great faults were mingled with great virtues; a man of strong friendships and implacable enmities; a man of extraordinary mind, who, without polish or culture, could yet move an audience as few men could. He (Mr. DOOLITTLE) had no doubts that Senator LANE was subject to temporary fits of insanity, and had been informed by the physician who waited on him that he (Mr. LANE) was not sane when he last left Washington.

The Senate, at the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE's address, adjourned at 3:30 P. M., after adopting Mr. POMEROY's resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of ill health.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

On his motion the amendment of the Senate to the House bill creating the grade of General in the army was taken up and amended by inserting instead of the words "of the line," the words "of the regular army," so that the General's Aides-de-Camp shall be selected from the regular army. He said that that was the intention of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment, as amended, was then concurred in.

THE REPORTS OF THE MEMPHIS COMMITTEE.

Leave was also granted to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to file with the Clerk the reports of the Memphis investigation, the same leave being also given to the minority.

Mr. WASHBURNE then left the hall, apparently quite ill.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, with the certificates of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that it was passed over the veto by a two-third's vote.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. MCCLURG, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the contested election case of KOONTZ and COFFROTH, from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. He said that Mr. COFFROTH had left the city, and was willing the vote should be taken on the resolution without detail, provided he was allowed to print an hour's speech. He therefore asked that privilege for Mr. COFFROTH, the printing of a half-hour's speech for Mr. KOONTZ and of a twenty minutes' speech for himself.

Permission was given, and then the resolution declaring Mr. COFFROTH not entitled to retain his seat and Mr. KOONTZ [illegible], was agreed to without a division.

Mr. KOONTZ was thereupon sworn as a member.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the consideration of reports from Committees.

Mr. WELKER, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported bills as follows:

The Senate Bill relating to the Public Schools of the District, providing that the school fund shall be apportioned equally for the education of white and colored children, which was passed.

The House bill authorizing the construction of a jail, which was passed.

The House bill to amend the act extending the charter of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, authorizing the construction of a track from Maryland-avenue to Pennsylvania-avenue, through Sixth-street, which was passed.

The Senate bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act of the District, which was passed, with amendments.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company.

Without its being disposed of the morning hour expired, and the House passed to other business.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Select Committee to investigate the assault on the Clerk of the Post-office Committee, made a report in part, recommending the discharge from custody of EDWARD TOWERS, there being no evidence sufficient to warrant his detention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH dissented.

The report was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Senate amendments to the concurrent resolution providing for a Joint Committee of Retrenchment, were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment, instructing the Committee also to inquire into the accounts and statements in reference to the Government debt, and the management thereof, and the mode of depositing and keeping the public money, and all documents relating thereto.

The amendment was agreed to, and the Senate amendments, as amended, were concurred in.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLE.

The Senate amendments to House bills were taken up and disposed of as follows:

The bill to quiet the title to certain lands within the corporate limits of the City of Benicia, Cal. The amendments extend the operation of the bill to Santa Cruz, Cal. On motion of Mr. MCRUER the amendments were concurred in.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through a military reservation in Kansas. The amendment gives the Secretary of War power to revoke the permission. It was concurred in.

PRIVATE BILL.

The bill for the relief of the owners of the bark *Kamehameha*, which was concurred in.

PENSIONS.

The bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. On motion of Mr. SAWYER the amendments were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

RELIEF OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill for the relief of certain officers of the army. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the amendments were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference was asked.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The substitute passed by the Senate provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices is reduced to six, and that thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief-Justice and six Associate Justices, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

The Circuits are arranged as follows: First and Second as at present constituted; Third to consist of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware; Fourth, of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; Fifth, of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; Sixth, of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee; Seventh, of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; Eighth, of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas; and Ninth of California, Oregon and Nevada.

Mr. WENTWORTH inquired whether this bill absolved the Judgeship to which the President had some time since sent in an appointment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that it did; but that it had passed before any nomination was made. A number of members of the Supreme Court deemed the reduction of the number of Judges a great improvement.

The House seconded the previous question, and concurred in the substitute—Yeas 78, nays 41.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The bill to amend the fifth section of the Agricultural Colleges Bill was concurred in.

REGISTERS.

The bill declaratory of the act of the 10th of February, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases, was concurred in.

MONTANA.

The bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a Surveying District and for other purposes. One of the amendments includes some of the provisions of the bill for the relief of the New-York and Montana Iron Company, recently vetoed by the President, which was concurred in.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Bills for the relief of ISAAC RAMSEY, Internal Revenue Collector from the Eighth District of Ohio, and of WM. H. WHEELER, of Bangor, Maine, which were concurred in.

HON. MR. CONKLING AND GEN. FRY.

Mr. SHELLABARGER gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the question of privilege arising between Hon. Mr. CONKLING and Gen. FRY.

THE REVISED TARIFF BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported on July 13, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to protect the revenue, and for other purposes, consent having been given to dispense with its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Several members indicated a desire to offer amendments, but Mr. MORRILL declined to yield for that purpose, and moved the previous question on the bill, and some verbal amendments, which he offered. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table, as there were no opportunities allowed to offer amendments.

The motion was rejected—yeas 32, nays 79.

The bill was then passed—yeas 88, nays 34.

It provides as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of August, 1866, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, the duties hereafter provided, *viz.*: On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds $2 50 per pound, and 50 per centum *ad valorem*, and no tare for the box in which any cigars, cheroots or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight; provided that paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars, and provided further that on and after the first day of August, 1866, no cigar shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box, and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package, and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box, indicating such inspection, with the date thereof, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect. On cotton three cents per pound, on all compounds, or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits; provided that brandy and other spirituous liquors may be imported in casks and other packages of any capacity not less than thirty gallons, and that wine in bottles may be imported in boxes containing not less than one dozen bottles of not more than one quart each; and wines, brandy or other spirituous liquors imported into the United States and shipped after the 1st of October, 1866, in any less quantity than herein provided for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in section 4 of an act entitled, "An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," approved March 3, 1865, shall be construed to include any ship or vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved Aug. 18, 1856, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section two of said act for five years from and after the 14th day of July, 1867.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond, to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on same shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the Ports of New-York, Boston and Portland, or any other ports of the United States designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the Custom-house and conveyed in transit through the territories of the United States without payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That imported goods, wares or merchandise in bond or duty paid, or products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces aforesaid, be transported from one part or one place in the United States to another port or place therein, over the territory of said Provinces by such routes and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the goods, wares and merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from the Provinces aforesaid, be treated, in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportations had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that more moneys have been paid to the Collectors of Customs, or others acting as such, than the law requires, and the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act, entitled "an act to increase the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said non-compliance with the requirements above stated was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, consignee or agent making such payments, he may draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over-payment the direction of the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second, third and fourth sections of the act approved March 2, 1833, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports;" and of the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes;" shall be taken and deemed as extending to and embracing all cases arising or which may have heretofore arisen, and all suits and prosecutions heretofore brought and now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against any officer of the United States or other person, by reason of any act done or proceedings had by such officer or other person under authority or color of the act approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in the insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled, "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in the States declared to be in insurrection;" *provided*, that such acts done or proceedings had under the two acts last aforesaid, or under color thereof, shall have been done or had under the authority or by the direction of the Executive Government of the United States; *and provided further*, that when a recovery shall have been, or shall hereafter be had in any such suit or prosecution, brought, or which may hereafter be brought as aforesaid; the payment of the amount recovered as provided for in the said first section of the act approved March 5, 1863, aforesaid, shall be made out of the moneys arising and obtained from the proceeds of sales and leases and fees collected and paid over to the Government under the two acts approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, aforesaid, in relation to captured and abandoned property.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandize, there shall be added to the cost or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of the transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than 2½ per centum brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or unusual charges for putting up, preparing and packing for transportation or shipment, and all charges of a general character mentioned in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed *pro rata* among all parts of such invoice, and every part thereof charged with duties based on value, shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines, or other articles, paying specific duty by grades, shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined; *provided*, that all additions made to the entered value of merchandize for charges, shall be regarded as the actual value of such merchandize, and if such addition shall exceed by 10 per centum the value so declared in the entry in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 10 per centum on such value; provided that the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

SEC. 10. That the second provision, section 21, of an Act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1862, which provides that any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of any sale under the said provision, to pay to the owner, consignee or agent of such goods the proceeds thereof, after deducting duties, charges and expenses, in conformity with the provision of the first section of the warehouse act of August 6, 1846.

SEC. 11. That during the period of one year from the passage of this act, there may be imported into the United States free of duty any machinery designed solely for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor, but not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufactures.

SEC. 12. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Laws upon such articles.

SEC. 13. That there shall be established in, and attached to, the Department of the Treasury a Bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Statistics;" and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a Director to superintend and conduct the business of said Bureau, who shall be paid an annual salary of $3,500; and it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, exports and imports, now required by law to be submitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said report, embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation, the exports and imports of the United States to the close of the fiscal year, shall be submitted to Congress in a printed form on or before the first day of December next succeeding; and the said director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods, warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient; and the Director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the class, name, tonnage and place of registry of each vessel and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein; and to enable the said director to furnish the information required, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, under such regulations as he shall prescribe to establish and provide a system of numbering all vessels so registered, enrolled and licensed, and each vessel so numbered shall have her number deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam, and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States. The said Director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing *in transit* through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. It shall be the further duty of said Director to collect digest and arrange for the use of Congress the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity, and to aid him in the discharge of these duties the several clerks employed in the preparation of statistics in the Treasury Department, or any bureau thereof, may be placed under his supervision and direction; and in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail such other clerks as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and the expenses of the Bureau of Statistics for clerical services, publication of reports, stationery, books and statistical periodicals and papers required by the Bureau, shall be defrayed, on the order and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and all letters and documents to and from the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, relating to the business and duties of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

THE ADJOURNMENT FIXED FOR THE 25TH.

Mr. DELANO offered a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the present session on Wednesday, the 25th of July, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that it be amended by adding a proviso that on and after to-morrow the House meet at 11 A. M.

Mr. DELANO accepted the suggestion, and also modified his resolution by fixing Monday, the 23d, for adjournment.

Objection being made that the proposition to change the hour of meeting was not a privileged question, and the Speaker having sustained the objection, Mr. DELANO withdrew the modification, leaving his resolution as originally offered.

The resolution was not laid on the table, yeas 53, nays 78.

Mr. DAWES move to amend the resolution, by making it read Monday, the 23d.

The previous question having been seconded, Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, saying that he wanted to see who were for standing by their posts and who were not.

The motion was negatived, yeas 56, nays 74.

The question recurred on the amendment, fixing the 23d as the day of adjournment. The amendment was rejected, 50 to 50, the Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative.

The resolution fixing the 25th as the day of adjournment was then agreed to—yeas 78, nays 57.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table by 72 to 58.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, stating that he had, in compliance with the order of the House, presented this day to the Secretary of State the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

THE LATE SENATOR LANE.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate, communicating its action on the death of Senator LANE, of Kansas.

Remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. CLARKE, of Kansas, FARQUHAR and NIBLACK, after which the House adjourned.

The following is the vote on the resolution to adjourn on the 25th.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Barker, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Davis, Dawson, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Holmes, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Johnson, Julian, Kasson, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Leblond, Longyear, McCullough, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Nowell, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Thornton, Trimble, Van Aernam, Ward, Warner, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Walker, Whaley, Woodbridge, Wright—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Harding of Illinois, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelly, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McRuer, Morrill, Moulton, Meyers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Rice of Massachusetts, Robbins, Schenck, Scofield, Snellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Maine, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—57.

THE WEATHER.

While the vote was being taken on the amendatory tariff bill, with the thermometer at 93, a preliminary patter of rain was heard on the ceiling, which caused an involuntary clapping of hands: and when the storm subsequently came with thunder, lightning and torrents of rain, the members exhibited a feeling of intense relief and satisfaction.

NOTE.—In the House proceedings of yesterday, in the Rousseau-Grinnell debate, an awkward mistake was made by the telegraph, which it is proper to correct. Mr. GARFIELD is made to say: "He entirely concurred in the views of the Speaker of the House to set himself up as the censor, critic and judge of the proprieties of the House," &c. The sentences were written thus: "He entirely concurred in the views of the Speaker in regard to calling members to order. It would never do for the Speaker of this House to set himself up as the censor, critic and judge of the proprieties," &c.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The cholera bulletin in the office of the Board of Health yesterday contained the following cases: PATRICK COLLINS, aged 26, residing in Third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; diarrhoea, vomiting and cramps, on 15th; drank lager and was exposed to the sun; will recover. Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMSON, No. 336 Madison-street, New-York, taken ill at Kings County Court-house; vomiting, purging, pains, sweats, cool extremities, lips blue, partial loss of voice; removed to hospital. Mrs. SULLIVAN, Van Brunt-street, near Sullivan-street, vomiting, purging, (rice water,) at 2 P. M., July 17; collapse; died at 10 P. M., July 17. ANN MARIA LYNCH, corner Conover and Sullivan streets, vomiting, purging, (rice water,) at 2 P. M., July 17, collapse; died at 8 P. M., July 17. MARGARET FORKER, No. 180 Nassau-street, vomiting, purging, 10 A. M., July 16; 17th, 9 A. M., cramps, cold perspiration, thirst, &c.; 4 P. M., 17th, symptoms abated somewhat; will probably recover. MICHAEL ROURKE, aged 48, No. 24 Columbia-street, diarrhoea, July 14, vomiting; July 17, 4 A. M., cramps, died 17th, at 3 P. M. JOHN DELANEY, Portland-avenue, while at work on the ship *Jane E. Southard*, in the Atlantic Dock, was seized with cramps, symptoms of cholera; reported by the Police. JAMES LUDLOW, Walcott-street, near Richards, taken with cramp, very bad; reported by Officer BRANAGAN, Forty-third Precinct Police.

THE HEATED TERM.

Additional Cases of Sun-stroke Reported as Occurring on Tuesday—The Cases Yesterday.

The following additional cases of *coup de soleil* are reported as occurring on Tuesday:

FATAL CASES.

FREDERICK LUZMAN, of No. 98 Stanton-street; MARY BOYLE, servant at No. 69 Bedford-street, and a baker named JAMES GIBSON, employed at No. 276 Bleecker-street, were prostrated on Tuesday, and died soon after.

ANN JASPER, aged 70, Ireland, died suddenly at the residence of THOMAS MCCUE, No. 127 East Fourth-street, from the heat. Deceased was a widow, and resided at No. 187 Sixth-street.

An unknown German, 45 years of age, died suddenly at No. 54 Park-street, from the heat.

An unknown German, about 25 years of age, living at the lager-bier saloon No. 49 Bayard-street, died suddenly from *coup de soliel*.

JOSEPH PARKER, a weaver, was prostrated by the heat while at work at No. 380 Tenth-avenue, dying soon after. He lived in Mott-street. Taken to the Morgue.

ALBERT GRAY died at No. 326 Ninth-avenue, from *rays de soliel*.

PATRICK SHERLOCK was found prostrated at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth-avenue, and taken to 258 West Twenty-eighth street, where he died.

PATRICK FALLEN died from the effects of the heat at No. 37 West Forty-fifth street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

WM. JACOBY died at No. 130 West Thirtieth-street, from the heat.

ADDISON IDERSON, of No. 284 Bleecker-street, was found dead in his room at the above number. Supposed sunstroke.

An unknown man was found prostrated by the heat corner Houston and Cannon-street, and died soon after arriving at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

FRANCIS J. MEYER, aged 45, died suddenly at No. 217 Bowery, from the heat.

THEODORE REBENSTORFF, aged 28, German, died from the heat at No. 134 East Houston-street.

EDWARD BAKER, of No. 172 Ninth-avenue, died from the effects of a sunstroke on Tuesday evening.

FRANCIS LIGHT, aged 45, a native of Ireland, was sun-stricken in Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

CASES OF PARTIAL PROSTRATION.

LIZZIE WILLIAMS was found sun-struck in Ann-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. SMITH, found prostrated at the corner of Beekman and Water streets, was taken to his residence, No. 69 Spencer-street, Williamsburgh.

HANNA FEGEILEE, 30 years of age, domestic at No. 516 Grand-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Clinton and Cherry streets, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN E. COSTER, second mate of the steamship *Evening Star*, lying at the balance dock for repairs, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to New-York Hospital.

HENRY MCNALLY was overcome by the heat at the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and taken to his residence, No. 120 Charlton-street.

ANTHONY SNYDER, an express driver, was struck at the foot of Barclay-street and taken home by his friends.

HENRY HENDERSON was prostrated by the heat at foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Sent home to Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue.

FRANZ PAEDNER was prostrated by the heat and taken to the Jews' Hospital.

JOHN KIVLEN, aged 40, Ireland, residing at No. 146 Mulberry-street, was prostrated by the heat in Mott-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES BRIEKWEDEL, residing at corner of Astor and Mulberry streets, was prostrated while driving a wagon at corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY O'DONNELL, 40 years of age, was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ROBERT DEPEYSTER was prostrated by the heat in Fulton-street. He was attended to at the Second Precinct Station-house, and recovered sufficiently to go home.

JAMES SHIELDS, of No. 647 Third-avenue, was prostrated at No. 101 Seventh-avenue. Taken home by his friends.

An unknown man was sun-struck while driving a bone wagon through West Thirty ninth-street. Taken to Jews' Hospital.

JOHN DEMPSEY was sun-struck, and taken to his home, No. 250 West Thirty-seventh-street.

JOHN GORMAN was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street. Taken home to No. 87 West Nineteenth-street.

GEORGE RICHARDSON, residing corner of Jane and Greenwich streets, was prostrated by the heat.

FREDERICK BLAZE, German, aged 22, and residing at No. 331 Fifth-street was prostrated. Taken home.

An unknown man was found prostrated in Roosevelt-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was apparently about 35 years.

ANN DOTY, aged 20 years, a native of Ireland, was prostrated in Broadway. Taken home to No. 14 East Houston-street.

The conductor of car No. 40 of the Tenth-avenue line, was prostrated corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, falling off his car. Taken home to No. 301 West Forty-fifth-street.

ANN WALLACE was sun-stricken at No. 503 West Thirty-fifth-street.

JOHN DEVLIN, of No. 330 East Thirty-sixth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from *coup de soleil*.

An unknown man, aged 50, was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHRISTIAN HEMOARTEN, 38 years of age, a German, residing at No. 7 Second-avenue, was prostrated by the heat and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, about 30 years of age, was prostrated at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY BUCKLEY was sun-struck corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY DONOHUE, residing on the corner of Third-avenue and Fortieth-street, was prostrated in Thirty-first-street, near Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DENNIS BRADLEY, employed at No. 61 Liberty-street, was prostrated and removed to the New-York Hospital.

WM. BURKE, of No. 282 East Twenty-first-street, was sun-struck corner of Fourth-street and Bowery, and taken home.

An unknown woman was found prostrated at the corner of Houston-street and First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KELLY was sun-struck while paving the side-walk at the corner of Avenue B and Fourth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was found lying unconscious at the corner of St. Mark's-place and Second-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN BUTLER, residing in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, was prostrated and taken home.

A man named MCGINNIS was prostrated at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, North River, and after the application of restoratives was sent home.

MARY HAYS was found sun-struck at Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue. Sent home to No. 447 West Forty-second-street.

A woman named SULLIVAN was found at Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, sun-struck. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY WILSON was found prostrated by the heat in a wood-yard, No. 435 West Thirty-fourth-street. Sent home.

PETER O'NEIL was prostrated in Vesey-street, near West, and taken home to No. 103 Greenwich-street.

An unknown man was sun-struck at the foot of Chambers-street, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

HANNAH MURRAY, aged 21, was found prostrated at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CASES YESTERDAY.

ANN JOHNSON, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, died suddenly yesterday at No. 61 James-street. Cause, *coup de soleil*.

An unknown man died suddenly of *coup de soleil* at No. 89 Clinton-street.

DANIEL BROWN, aged 25, was found dead in his room, at No. 54 Forsyth-street, yesterday morning.

MICHAEL ADOLPH was found dead in his bed, at No. 33 Monroe-street, at 4:30 yesterday morning. He was a native of France, and 35 years of age.

SARAH WALKER was found dead in her room, at No. 39 East Broadway, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

MICHAEL FLYNN died yesterday morning from the effects of the heat, at No. 216 East Fourteenth-street.

A strange and unknown man died suddenly, at No. 41 West Eighteenth-street, from the heat.

An unknown man died at No. 266 First-avenue from the effects of the heat.

PHILLIP RICHFORD, 40 years of age, a native of Ireland, died at No. 255 Elizabeth-street.

CATHARINE TRAINOR died suddenly at No. 202 Seventh-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

JOHN HETCHLEY, 30 years of age, of No. 495 Fifth-street, died at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

HENRY DENSBACH, a German, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at No. 134 East Houston-street, from sun-stroke.

WILLIAM MURPHY was found prostrated by the heat at Thirteenth-street and Avenue C. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, aged 25, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 12 Oak-street, was prostrated in Ferry-street. Taken home.

BARNEY KELLY, of No. 129 Clinton-street, was sun-struck, and taken home by the Thirteenth Precinct Police.

ANN HEALY, of No. 168 East Eleventh-street, was prostrated by the heat, and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD PRICE, 21 years of age, died suddenly yesterday at No. 64 Oliver-street. Cause, heat.

Coroner WILDEY held inquests yesterday in the following cases:

MARY MOONEY, aged 28, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 37½ Baxter-street.

MARTIN HOLLEY, aged 25, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 39 Jay-street.

MARIA BOYLE, aged 32, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 69 Bedford-street.

ELLEN RYAN, aged 30, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 250 East Twelfth-street.

SARAH SMITH, aged 21, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 49 Grand-street.

ELLEN HARRINGTON, aged 65, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 42 Mulberry-street.

FRANCIS FINNEGAN, aged 50, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 51 Mulberry-street.

THOS. WALSH, aged 30, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 116 Mulberry-street.

SARAH WALKER, aged 44, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 39 East Broadway.

ELIZABETH CONOVA, aged 78, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 64 Oliver-street.

BRIDGET JOURDAN, aged 31, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 31 Oliver-street.

MARGARET HOLMES, aged 32, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 76 James-street.

BRIDGET MALLORY, aged 60, a native of Ireland, and residing at Castle Garden.

PAT. DOUGHERTY, aged 21, a native of Ireland, and residing at Castle Garden.

JOHN ROBERTSON, aged 50, a native of Scotland, and residing at Castle Garden.

HANNAH C. HAUSEN, aged 37, a native of Germany, and residing at Castle Garden.

CHAS. ROTH, aged 21, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 49 Bayard-street.

CHAS. LIEBER, aged 35, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 8 Ludlow-street.

EDWARD DULER, aged 23, a native of Ireland, was prostrated in the Bowery, Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK BAILEY was prostrated on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, supposed to be a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, was prostrated in Mott-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY COGAN, of No. 206 East Nineteenth-street, was prostrated in Broadway and taken home.

DIEDRICK COUSBERG, aged 25, German, employed as barkeeper at the corner of Elm and Worth-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken to New-York Hospital.

JANE CLARK, of No. 377 West Twelfth-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken home.

JOHN ROGERS, of No. 302 West Twenty-seventh-street, was overcome by the heat and taken home.

FRANCIS TIGHE, aged 45, Ireland, was prostrated on the corner of Broadway and Murray streets. Taken home.

WILLIAM MURPHY was sun-struck on the corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

OWEN MULROY, of Newark, N. J., was sun-stricken at the Cortlandt-street ferry. Taken to New-York Hospital.

CASES REPORTED LAST NIGHT.

The following cases were sent in by the different Precincts to Police Headquarters, last night:

MATHEW ELLOT, of No. 56 Vesey-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. Taken home.

CHARLES MCCRAFT, aged 40, was found prostrated on Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY J. RILEY, of No. 304 East Thirty-sixth-street, died suddenly yesterday.

A woman, name unknown, residing at No. 161 Perry-street.

An unknown woman died at No. 98 West Twenty-eighth-street, from the heat.

PHILIP CARROLL, aged 27, was prostrated by the heat in Stanton-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A German named SCHONICK, died suddenly at No. 34 Eldridge-street, from the heat.

JANE CLARK, of No. 377 West One Hundred and Twelfth-street, was overpowered by the heat at noon and taken home.

CHRISTIAN YERKE, aged 38, a German, died suddenly at No. 4 New Chambers-street from the heat.

JOHN SMITH, aged 28, and residing at No. 39 Vandewater-street, was prostrated by the heat on his return from the funeral of a friend.

FRANCIS WEST, a colored man, aged 38, residing at No. 4 Catharine-street-lane, died suddenly of *coup de soleil*.

PHILIP KEOHLER, of No. 101 Orchard-street, died at 5 P. M. from the effects of heat.

ROBERT WOOD, of No. 95 East Nineteenth-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon. Taken home.

DENNIS BRODERICK, aged 50, died suddenly at No. 7 Oak-street, of *coup de soleil*.

An unknown man was found prostrated in East Thirty-second-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

About noon yesterday Officer DANIEL MCHUGH, of the Sixth Precinct, was sun-stricken in Centre-street, near Pearl. He was taken home, at No. 31 Park-street, by his brother officers, where he died at 5 P. M. Mr. MCHUGH had been connected with the Sixth Precinct for over seven years, and always bore a good record. He leaves a wife and four children.

IN BROOKLYN.

The intense heat which prevailed yesterday and the day previous has been the cause of a large increase of mortality. Those cases reported as fatal are as follows:

BRIDGET FLOOD was arrested by officer GRIFFEN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, yesterday, on the charge of intoxication. When taken to the Station-house she became delirious, and shortly after died. Coroner LYNCH held an inquest, and a verdict of death from the effects of the heat was rendered.

An unknown man was found lying at the corner of Columbia and Summit streets, by Officer BRANNAGAN, of Forty-third Precinct Police. The man had evidently been overcome by the heat. On being taken to the Station-house he expired. The deceased is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with heavy dark whiskers. In his pockets were $2 50, a pair of spectacles, &c., and a railroad ticket dated July 6, issued at Newark, N. J., to go to New-York and return.

A man, name unknown, residing at the corner of William and Imlay streets, died from the effects of the heat.

PATRICK ROURKE died suddenly from the effects of the heat, at No. 435 Columbia-street.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH died from a similar cause, at No. 4 William-street.

WM. DEPEW, aged 22 years, and residing in the rear of No. 188 York-street, was overcome by the heat and died.

MICHAEL GRAHAM, aged 40, residing at the corner of Willow and Atlantic streets, died from the heat in a few hours after being seized with illness.

JOHN SMITH, residing at No. 118 Baltic-street, was prostrated by the heat and died in consequence.

THOMAS TIRRELL, aged 40 years, residing at No. 57 Fulton-street, was prostrated by the heat and died.

CHARLES SIMONSON, in the employ of Mr. JOSEPH HOPKINS, of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, as book-keeper, was overcome by the heat and died in consequence.

Some twenty additional cases are reported, but none, or at least very few are likely to prove fatal.

An unknown man was found in an insensible condition at the foot of South Ninth-street, E. D., on Tuesday night, and removed to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. DONNER, but death ensued in the course of the night. Deceased, who weighs about 225 pounds, wore a plaid woolen undershirt, black pants and vest, and straw hat. His age is about 45. The body has not been identified.

Mrs. O'DONNELL, residing at No. 7 South Fifth-street, E. D., was overcome by heat while in her room on Tuesday night, and died from its effects.

HENRY TRYSHEC, residing at No. 2 Stagg-street, died from congestion of the brain caused by excessive heat.

A large number of other cases of sun-stroke are reported, but none of them of a fatal character.

IN JERSEY CITY.

During yesterday and the preceding night there were five additional deaths in Jersey City from sun-strokes which occurred on Tuesday.

FRIDAY HUBLET, who resides at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, New-York, who was prostrated at 4 P. M., died at 11 o'clock the same night.

BETSEY MCGRATH, a young girl 18 years of age, who was sun-struck at 3 P. M., died at 9 o'clock the same evening.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, a Scotch emigrant, who was journeying west with his family, was sun-struck while waiting for a train at the New-Jersey Central Railroad depot, and died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

MARY DONNELLY, living at No. 21 Sussex-street, who was prostrated Tuesday evening, died yesterday afternoon.

An unknown woman who was engaged as a domestic by a lady living at the corner of Grove and South Fifth streets, went to her place on Tuesday, while evidently suffering from the heat, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Cholera.

The following cases of cholera were reported by telegraph, to Police Headquarters last evening: The Sixth Precinct notified the Sanitary Inspector that a case of cholera was at No. 57 Mulberry-street. The same Precinct also telegraphed that Mr. ANDERSON, of No. 102 Bayard-street, had the cholera.

The Fourth Precinct telegraphed for a doctor to attend JAMES ANDERSON, a case of cholera at No. 25 Rose-street. Died at 7:50 P. M.

The Thirteenth Precinct telegraphed at 4:45 o'clock that Mrs. SARAH BOAS, of No. 18 Pitt-street, died of cholera at 4:15 P. M.

The Tenth Precinct telegraphed that JAMES COYLE, of No. 107 Broome-street, died of cholera morbus.

AN UNPROFITABLE TRANSACTION.—A New-York gauger, who crossed over to Jersey City yesterday, to follow his business, was arrested on the complaint of one of the Jersey City gaugers, and fined $20 on the charge of violating a city ordinance.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—*In steamship England, from Liverpool, &c.*—Mr. Mundt, Emil Kinge, R. Fredenbergh, J. W. Muhler, C. Randolph, C. Robinson, Mr. Cruser, R. Basconet, Rev. Messrs. Anderson and O'Connell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets......... 7 27 | Moon sets.... 11 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 28 | Gov. Island. 1 17 | Hell Gate.... 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Circassian, Ellis, Antwerp, Continental Steamship Co.; Eagle, Green, Havana, Garrison & Allen; City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia: Chester, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Rattler, (Ital.,) Ceovstanzi, Bristol, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Emma Maria, (Hamb.,) Storff, Rio Janeiro, via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Caro. Beals, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Boreas, (Norw.,) Simonson, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs J. Titus, (Br.,) Smith, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; C. H. Kennedy, Clark, Salem, Miller & Houghton; Teresade Pavia, (Ital.,) Mordin, Genoa, Hoadley & Co.; Nellie, (Br.,) Delaney, St. John, N. B., G. Wheelwright; Bocabec, Holmes, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Respito, (Port.,) Figererro, Lisbon via Madeira, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Oriental, (Br.,) Jickerson, Cork for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners T. J. Owens, Selleck, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; T. J. Tull, Cooper, New-Bedford, Laraway & Plymer; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hartsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; E. T. Smith, Doane, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Arrived.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool July 4, Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 498 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. July 13, lat. 43 50, lon. 47 45, passed steamship William Penn, bound E.; 15th, at 4 A. M., lat. 43, lon. 42 30, passed Brem. bark Olbers, bound W.; 16th, lat. 41 38, lon. 41, N. S. N. Co.'s steamship Scotland, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Vera Cruz July 9, Sisal 11th, and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney. July 15, lat. 28 46, lon. 77 44, saw bark Telegraph, bound N.; 16th, lat. 32 34, lon. 77 24, saw brig Amanda Guion, bound N.; same day, lat. 33 43, lon. 76 13, passed an Am. bark with house on deck just forward of mizzenmast. Had fine pleasant weather the whole voyage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana July 14, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Cumbria, Punch, Philadelphia 24 hours, in ballast to Livingston, Fox & Co. The C. will sail to-morrow (19th) for Charleston, in place of steamship Moneka.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 52 hours, with cotton to C. P. Pierson.

Steamer Lackawana, Parrish, Virginia, with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Aureola, (of Boston,) Bearse, Rangoon March 5, with rice to F. A. Sargent. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 17, St. Helena June 4. April 10, lat. 12 S., lon. 86 E., encountered a severe gale, which lasted 48 hours, with a very bad sea, ship lying part of the time with lee rail under water, washing away everything moveable off the lee side of the deck; lost fore and main topsails, foresail and jib and broke cross-jack-yard. June 17, lat. 2 56 S., lon. 30 45 W., passed a double topsail-yard ship, bound S., showing burgee and red flag with black star in centre, the first three letters in burgee T A M.

Ship Lancaster, Decon, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. and 271 passengers to Hiller & Co. 13th, lat. 40 80, lon. 68 12, signalized bark Frances, standing S. E. June 29, lat. 44 30, lon. 47 10, saw a large iceberg. Had one birth and three deaths.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 412 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 5 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Ella Norton, Norton, Boston 4 ds.

Bark Return, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Strickland, Antwerp March 15, via Ramsgate, Eng., May 29, where she put in for repairs, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Energy, (of Piollkali, Wales,) Hughes, Trieste Dec. 11, Malta May 17, with fruit, &c., to order. June 14, lat. 35 45 N., lon. 21 46 W., saw a waterlogged ship, about 700 tons, with nothing standing but mainmast and yard, apparently not long in that situation.

Bark Bridgeport, (of Bridgeport,) Morgan, New-Orleans 22 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Luliote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Panno, Apalachicola 25 ds., with cotton to H. J. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Alecta, Gallison, Leghorn 62 ds., with marble, &c., to Peck & Church.

Brig Cardina, (Port.,) De Cunk, Oporto 46 ds., with cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig John Brightman, Gray, Cienfuegos 35 ds., with molasses to C. C. Duncan & Sons.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, Calais 16 ds., with shingles, &c., to master.

Brig Dr. Errickson, (Dan.,) Jensen, Crab Island 16 ds., with sugar to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, Hammond, Barbadoes 14 ds., with molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Francisco, (Pruss.,) Uecker, Malaga 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar May 13. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Brig Eurus, Ackley, Humacao, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Blue Wave, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carroll, Humacao, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Smithers & Co. July 10, lat. 27 11, lon. 71 30, at night, was run into by brig Shiloh, from Nassau, bound for Barbadoes, carrying away fore-yard, bulwarks, stem, and doing much other damage. The S. received little or no damage.

Brig Sophie, Stout, Neuvitas 14 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Markland, (of Halifax,) Harding, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Jas. L. Overton.

Schr. Samuel T. Reese, (Br.,) Oliver, Bahia 39 ds., with rosewood to Witham & Ogelvie.

Schr. Abbie, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Arecibo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Hiller & Houghton.

Schr. Pepeto, Espinola, Vera Cruz 47 ds., with hides, &c., to Peterson & Barjou.

Schr. Dresden, Davis, Shulee 20 ds., with piling to Snow & Richards.

Schr. Angola (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eldorado, (Br.,) Colton, Shulee 16 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. A. Bunnell, Bunnell, Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. steamer City of Bath, from Savannah; ship Aberdeen, from Calcutta.

Also arr. bark Hadley, Baltimore; brigs Dawn of Day, Havana; Margretta, Baltimore; Mary C. Mariner, do.; Isabel Beaurmann, Georgetown; James Davis, do.; Neponset, do.; Kate Stewart, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Bounding Billow—bark, from Menton for New-York, July 15, off Fishing Rip.

Tirrell—ship, from Maulmain for Falmouth, May 19, lat. 34 S., lon. 14 E.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, June 23, Rose Marie, at Port Mahon; 28th, Treide and Gustaf, at Stockholm; July 3, Hertza, at Hamburg; Electric and Deutchland, at Cuxhaven; Wilhelmina, at Bremen; 4th, George Becker, at Browershaven; Swanhide, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Philadelphia, July 4, John Truck, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Charleston, June 23, Tomas, at Port Mahon.

Arr. from Baltimore, July 6, Somerset, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, July 5, Wm. Rathbone, Carome Magnus, Sunrise and Columbia, from Liverpool; 6th Hibernia, from do.

Sld. for Balto, July 6, Crescent City, from Liverpool.

[LATEST.]

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.

Arr. from New-York, Scotland and Azeli, at Table Bay; American Eagle and Lucine, at Deal; Guiseppe Gilberti, at Bristol; Frederick Schulla, at Queenstown; Oder, Electric and Deutchland, at Hamburg; Sothsnen at Queenstown; Staffordshire, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Rainbow, at Mauritius.

Arr. from Baltimore, Wodan, at Queenstown; Sylvia, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ships Jewess, from Bombay for New-York, and Czar, from Banjoewangie for Boston, put into Mauritius May 25, very leaky, the latter making 8 inches of water per hour, having encountered a violent gale on the 2d of April.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 437, July 18, 1866.

28, 12, 45, 60, 52, 11, 35, 13, 26, 9, 53, 41, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 438, July 18, 1866.

63, 13, 25, 44, 76, 56, 5, 6, 3, 75, 41, 11, 42, 50.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 337, July 18, 1866.

18, 32, 28, 21, 8, 35, 72, 30, 19, 11, 2, 27, 41.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 338, July 18, 1866.

72, 24, 51, 75, 69, 36, 2, 77, 70, 19, 48, 78, 6, 31.

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